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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

FEDERALBUREAU TO GOVERN CIVIL AIRLINES URGED

Special Committee Proposes
Commerce Department
Have Charge

SEEKS TO PROMOTE COMMERCIAL FLYING

Believed Way for America
to Catch Up With
Europe*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5 (AP)—Creation of a Bureau of Civil Aeronautics in the Department of Commerce, with broad powers to regulate and promote all civil and commercial flying in the United States, forms the central recommendation of the committee on civil aviation which was appointed by the Department and the American Engineering Council last June to make an exhaustive study of the question.

The committee, of which J. Walter Drake, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, is chairman, declares in its report, made available for publication today, that the possibilities which it sees for the development of civil aviation in the United States can be realized only through a definite and continuing program of government assistance for the industry. The lack of this and of a definite legal status and government control for the industry, it found, have been the chief causes for its failure to keep up with the development in Europe.

In addition to its function of regulating air navigation, including licensing of pilots and inspection of planes, the proposed bureau would be authorized to "develop, establish, or take over and maintain air routes and air navigation facilities."

The provision of essential air navigation facilities, such as property marked always for both day and night flying and emergency and terminal landing field, the committee holds to be a "public responsibility."

See Great Possibilities

Summarizing conditions in the industry, the report declared that, notwithstanding past and present handicaps, the industry has survived and made progress creditable under the adverse conditions it has encountered. There is no doubt, it added, that "under really favorable conditions its greatest possibilities would be realized."

The committee ascribed to the Government's failure after the armistice to "formulate and put into operation a continuing aviation policy" the fact that the 24 airplane plants in the country in 1918, with a capital investment of more than \$2,000,000, have now shrunk in number to 14 plants, representing capital of about \$4,000,000. While these 14 plants have an estimated annual capacity of 3,000 airplanes, even this rate of production could not be attained in an emergency, the report said, within four to six months.

Other recommendations of the committee on the side of government aid were:

The Government extend its use of aircraft in non-military activities to all practicable fields.

That Congress authorizes a "reasonable" use of army, navy and air fields for commercial aircraft.

That the Post Office Department transfer to private operation as rapidly as possible all of its air mail services and turn over to the proposed Bureau of Civil Aeronautics its airway equipment.

That Congress authorizes Government purchase of special types of civil aircraft and equipment "designed and constructed by private industry, under the joint direction" of the government departments concerned.

Suggest Free Bidding

That present restrictions requiring competitive bidding for Government purchase of aircraft be modified to permit "equitable compensation."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Founder of Gazette, 1725, to Be Honored

By the Associated Press
Jersey City, N. J., Nov. 5

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON

Plans to meet William Bradford, eighth, at the Newspaper Club of New York dinner, Sunday night, when William Bradford, who founded New York's first newspaper, The Gazette, Nov. 8, 1725, will be honored. Mr. Bradford is eighth in descent from William Bradford, while W. H. Richardson, a bag manufacturer, is eighth in direct descent from William Rittenhouse, William Bradford's partner and paper maker.

RUSSIANS SEEK CLOSER TIES WITH FRENCH

No Effort Made to Conceal Soviet Mission—Genuine Friendship Desired

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Nov. 5.—The change in Russian policy, following the general agreement on the Locarno accords, is manifesting itself significantly in Paris. Christian Radovsky, who has replaced Leonid Krassin as Ambassador in Paris while Mr. Krassin became Soviet representative to London, has a special mission which he is not seeking to conceal. On the contrary, he is openly declaring his desire to establish a genuine friendship between France and Russia, and is making appeals, in conversations with ministers, to the memory of the old alliance which was particularly close.

His purpose is to bring Russia fully back into the comity of nations. This is a tremendous transformation in Russian policy, which implies abandonment of Bolshevik propaganda in France. It does not mean that it is the business of the Moscow authorities to call off the French Communists. It does not even mean that the Third International will cease its revolutionary activities abroad. But the Russian Embassy would no longer be a center for agitation.

The Russian Government repudiated responsibility for any agitation. It is pursuing a diplomatic aim which was rendered necessary by Locarno.

At first the Russian tactics were to

Umbrella an "Elegant Machine" in China Ere Europe Saw One

Jonas Hanway Tickled London One October Day in 1750 With One, But Long Before It Had esthetic and Cultural Value

While European newspapers are celebrating the history of the use of the umbrella in France, England, and Germany, it is possible to recall that the umbrella was an "elegant machine" in China and an important symbol of its social standards long centuries before it was ever heard of or introduced in Europe.

Its practical uses in eastern countries were impartially distributed between protection from sun and rain, but its aesthetic and cultural values were perhaps even more important than its practical value. The antiquity of the umbrella as a symbol of social station among Hindus is well known.

The King of Siam, besides himself having a graduated social scale of umbrellas, prevented the great bulk of his subjects from having any at all. We should be sorry to believe that this eastern legislator was a fool. The idea of an aristocracy of umbrellas is too philosophic to have originated in a nobody.

The King of Siam really wanted to prevent any unworthy persons from bearing the sacred symbol of domestic virtue.

Umbrellas were formally used at the feasts of Dianthus. After which

found in Constantinople, a great number of umbrellas. Glorious

was the umbrella came to Rome

from the Etruscans. The umbrella

has always been a mark of distinction among the Arabs. Beaumont and Fletcher celebrated the umbrella

when they wrote "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."

It is true that not until 1750 did one, Jonas Hanway, an English traveler and philanthropist, startle London on a rainy October day by walking out with an umbrella he had brought from China hoisted spectacularly over his head. But the history of the umbrella is very old indeed.

Carved at Perspolis

In Persia the umbrella is repeatedly found in the carved works of

Perspolis. A traveler has recounted

his mixed emotions upon seeing

the doughty national guardsman at

Carlsruhe, marching to the exercising

ground with an umbrella hoisted

high over his head, while a

miscreant paddled along umbrellaless in the mud behind him, bearing

a lunch basket.

Stevenson wrote, in his "Memoirs

and Portraits," that it was wonderful to think what a turn had been given to our whole society, "because our climate is essentially wet, by the umbrella. A mere arbitrary distinction, like the walking words of yore, might have remained the symbol of respectability, had not raw mist pointed the inclination of society to another expression of the virtue. . . . A ribbon of the Legion of Honour, or a string of medals, might prove a person's courage; a professorial chair his study and acquirement; but it was the habitual carriage of the umbrella that stamped respectability, that has become the acknowledged index of social position. . . .

"Robinson Crusoe" continues Stevenson, "has presented us with a touching instance of the banker after umbrellas inherent in the civilized and educated mind. . . . The umbrella is the 'Urim and Thummim' of respectability. . . . Umbrellas, like faces, acquire a certain sympathy with the individual who carries them.

Public United in Opposition to Increasing Japan's Navy

Nation Realizes That Future Depends Upon Economic Development Rather Than Arms— Admiral Takarabe Defends Estimates

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Nov. 5.—Although not spectacular, the universal public opposition to the naval estimates for new ship construction constitutes the most conclusive proof yet advanced that Japan realizes that its future depends upon economic development rather than upon arms and navies.

It is possible that Admiral Takarabe will fight the issue to a finish, resign and endeavor to wreck the Kato Ministry, which would constitute an outright test of strength between the Militarists and politicians, but this is not likely to develop, since the public comment shows the Nation virtually unanimously opposed to Admiral Takarabe.

The situation reveals graphically the polarization in viewpoint that has come over Japan during recent years.

For half a century Japan has based its national policy on a strong army and navy slighting all else in their favor.

Admiral Takarabe's opponents admit that strategic and competitive armaments reasons justify such construction, but insist that Japan cannot afford it, and that this fact outweighs those he advances. They point out that unless Japan devotes

the bulk of its resources to industrial and educational development it will have nothing to defend and so will not need a large navy.

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SOFT COAL MEN PLAN TO TEACH BITUMINOUS USE

Demonstrators Will Show Consumers How to Re- place Anthracite

Establishment of an educational bureau in Boston with approximately 200 demonstrators to teach New England householders how to burn West Virginia "smokeless" coal, an efficient, low volatile, bituminous; and immediately placing on the market abundant supplies of the fuel at from \$8 to \$14 a ton, are projects planned by the Smokeless Coal Operators' Association of West Virginia, whose directors met at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today preliminary to a gathering of about 100 prominent southern operators here tomorrow.

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Investigation Urged Before Endorsement

By the Associated Press
Philadelphia, Nov. 5

TOO many women's organizations are endorsing projects without investigating them, Mrs. Anthony Wayne Cook, president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, told more than 300 members of the society assembled in annual conference. She endorsed the Johnson immigration act and warned the delegates against the "insidious propaganda of so-called 'peace' literature, circulated in the public schools."

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FEDERAL BUREAU
FOR AIR URGED

(Continued from Page 1)

tion to the manufacturer for design and development of aircraft.

Government aid should take this form, together with adequate provision for research work in aircraft design and use by the Government departments, and not that of a direct subsidy, which the industry opposes as "undesirable and unnecessary." In this connection it declared the direct subsidies granted by European governments to civil aviation had not worked to the best interests of the industry.

In the legislation to create the proposed bureau, it was recommended that there be other provision to put air navigation on the same footing as to legal requirements as other forms of transportation. The committee endorsed these and other purposes of the bill which was favorably reported at the last session by the commerce committee of the House.

Ratification by the Senate of the International Air Navigation Convention, drawn up in Paris in 1919, was urged by the committee in order that the United States should not suffer from the position occupied upon non-contracting states in its recognition of a nation's exclusive sovereignty over its air space.

The committee recommended that the Government engage in no non-military flying activities which can be "properly performed by private operation."

That the Government, while carrying on "fundamental research" in aviation, should not compete in the design or construction of civil aircraft, nor "handicap civil aviation by indiscriminate dumping of aeronautical material."

That the Government adopt a policy of facilitating the exportation of commercial aircraft, instead of opposing this as in the past, apprehensive of their use for military purposes.

It was believed the development of a policy would bring into the industry would gradually work to remove the present "lack of public and business confidence and support" and prepare the way for the assistance the committee bespeaks for it from this quarter.

On the side of business support, the report recommends that aircraft underwriters and life and accident insurance companies grant more favorable rates for enterprise of commercial flying. Financial interests were advised to invest in commercial air routes only with full knowledge of the costs involved and the responsibility of the operators.

State Legislation

State governments generally were urged to follow the example of several which already have authorized by legislation the acquisition by municipalities of landing fields and facilities for commercial aviation. In the matter of state regulation for civil aviation the committee declared the lack of uniformity in the several state laws already enacted only worked to its disadvantage in the absence of a federal control law.

Although European countries have gone ahead of the United States in

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C.S., member of the Board of Directors of the Monitor, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Church Edifice, Monument Square, 8:15.

Forum meeting of Women's City Club of Boston, Ford Hall, 7:45.

A double bill of "The American Stage," by Francis Wilson, Boston City Club, 8; organ recital 7:30.

Yale Club, Louis Strelz, John Knowles, Paul Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Business meeting of British Charitable Society, Hotel Belvedere, 5.

Lecture by Miss Florence Heywood of Paris on "Important Pictures of the Louvre in a Cobble Street Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 5.

Castles Square — "Abe's Irish Rose," 8:15.

Colonial — "Elsie Janis in 'Roses of 1925,'" 8:15.

Copley — "The Creaking Chair," 8:15.

Metropolitan — "Daughter of Rosie O'Grady," 8:15.

Keith's — "Vaudville," 8:15.

New Park — "The Student Prince," 8:15.

Shubert — "The Student Prince," 8:15.

Photoplays

Tremont Temple — "The Iron Horse," 2:15, 8:15.

Empress — Douglas MacLean in "Seven Feathers to Baldpate," 8:15.

Metropolitan — Norma Talmadge, in "Graustark," 8:15.

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SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

MRS. BARRON BRINGS LARGE EXPERIENCE TO SCHOOL BOARD

Believes Mother's Point of View Essential for Proper Understanding of School Problems—Long Active in Public Affairs

With a strong conviction that all questions pertaining to the conduct of schools should be studied with clear vision, well-balanced intellect, and a sympathetic understanding of children, Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron, elected Tuesday to the Boston School Committee, is preparing to take up her duties early in January. She declares that she has no pet educational theories to advance, but will work for the education of all children with the same interest and un-

dren general care and manage house-hold affairs.

Partnership at Home

She could not possibly do what she does do and has done without the aid of her husband, Mrs. Barron says, stating that in their lives together they carry on their domestic life in the same sort of relationship that they do their business partnership, sharing its responsibilities and cares as well as its pleasures, and taking their turns at the duties.

Mrs. Barron points out that her election places a mother on the School Committee for the first time in 20 years. She thinks that the School Committee should be composed of both men and women, and that they should be there as fathers and mothers, as well as efficient executives, educators, or business men.

"I think we women are learning to live more useful and happier lives," she said. "We are developing the finer side of married life. More marriages are real partnerships today than they used to be. Women are learning to use their influence in politics. They see now that government affects every home."

"It mustn't be only the wealthy women who can find time for outside activities without neglecting their homes and children. I helped to organize a neighborhood group of mothers who cannot afford to have maids. We engage a maid care for the children collectively once a week. It's fine for the women and fine for the children."

Expressing her appreciation of the support given her in her campaign for election to the school committee by the people of Boston, Mrs. Barron declares that her "aim shall be to measure up, in every way, to the confidence expressed in me by so large a vote."

SOCIALISTS FAVOR LOCARNO TREATIES

Tendency, However, Shown to Regret Loss of Protocol

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, Nov. 5.—The executive committee of the Labor and Socialist International is meeting here, the chief item on the agenda being the attitude to be adopted by the various national Socialist parties toward the Locarno treaties. A subcommittee is now drafting a resolution.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the general feeling toward the Locarno treaties is sympathetic, although there is naturally a tendency to regret the disappearance of the protocol for a peaceful settlement of international disputes negotiated under the auspices of two Socialist premiers, Ramsay MacDonald and Edward Herriot, in Geneva last year.

The committee yesterday took cognizance of the report by Belgian delegates that the Belgian Government had decided to introduce a bill for unconditional ratification of the Washington hours' convention on the subject of the eight-hour day.

It was decided to organize an intensive propaganda campaign to stimulate similar action in other countries.

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mas Shopping—All charges
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(Continued from Page 1)

peaceful understanding with the Western powers. It was felt that there would be a Western bloc against Russia. That design was attributed to England. Whether the design was maintained or abandoned, Russia has an imperative need of defeating any potential hostility by cultivating the friendship not only of Germany but also of France.

Apparently England is regarded as a doubtful proposition for the present. It is, however, absurd to assert that the new grouping of powers is to be on racial lines. There is no desire to establish a Latin-Slav union. Certainly it is grotesque to imagine this Latin-Slav union, if it were possible, ranged against England and Germany. The French and British are tightly bound together, and, on the other hand, Germany and Russia have close relations.

There are many people who are convinced that, within a relatively short time, Russia will so develop its associations with France, Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia (Russia is the natural protector of Slav countries), even Romania, in spite of the difficult Bessarabian question, and Italy, where the Fascist rule has not interfered with Russian recognition, that its admission into the League of Nations will become inevitable.

It is true that temporarily Russia feels some ambivalence with England, but its general diplomatic plans do not include a racial scheme of pitting Latin and Slav races against England. That report is based on a complete misapprehension of the situation. The misapprehension of Russian action is surely the dislike of being left out of a peaceful European reconstruction.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Monday and Tuesday: Partly cloudy, probably showers, 70° to 75°. Somewhat warmer. Fresh southwest winds becoming strong Friday.

New England: Partly cloudy with rain in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; Friday rain and warmer in Maine; increasing southwest winds becoming strong late tonight or Friday.

Of Russian Jewish parentage, Mrs. Barron is a native of Boston. She was educated in Boston public schools, while she finished a four-year course in Boston University in three years and obtained her bachelor's and master's degrees in Boston.

Understanding she has in the education of her own two little daughters, together with that practical understanding attained as a student in college, a practicing lawyer and a leader in legislative activities for the betterment of women and children.

First Duty Is to Children

"Men as well as women realize the need of woman's point of view in administering the schools," she said, "and everyone who has given any thought to the subject must realize the deep responsibility involved in training the plastic minds of thousands of children. Our first duty is to them. Next to them we must depend in large measure for the results we wish to achieve. It is essential that we do everything we reasonably can to assist them to give the maximum of service to the children we trust to their care."

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AUSTRIAN STATE STRIKE AVERTED

Eleventh-Hour Agreement Ends Dispute Involving 90,000 State Officials

By Special Cable

VIENNA, Nov. 5—All Austria is rejoicing because the strike called for today, involving 90,000 state officials, was averted by the eleventh-hour agreement reached yesterday between the Government and officials' representatives. If the strike had occurred, it is said, incalculable damage could have been done to Austria, since commercial relations with the outside world must have been severed and Austria could afford to have such an interruption of commercial activities at this stage of its reconstruction.

Neither could Austria have been left the resultant loss of prestige in foreign eyes. Least credit is due the Chancellor, Dr. Rudolf Ramek, for his loyalty in defending the Geneva engagement by which certain budget limits should not be exceeded.

Official's Underpaid

The officials maintained that they were underpaid and many were in arrears during 1924; also that the Government had dilly-dallied until the situation had become unbearable. They finally softened their demands in view of the difficult position of the Government with respect to international pledges, and the agreement reached concedes approximately \$1,850,000 for distribution among officials on Jan. 2, 1926, although the neediest may obtain their share on Dec. 20.

The Government further agrees to give a slightly lesser sum within the first quarter of next year, provided a loan can be raised abroad to cover the burden of abnormal pensions resulting from the overstocked officialdom left by the war and provided sufficient economies in internal administration in the army and by redistributing state and provincial incomes from revenues could be effected.

Demands Halved

The agreement means that the officials' demands were halved, but the Government is left with the most onerous job of raising loans and making problematical economies. It is worth noting that all political parties were united against the Government and it must too be remarked that the criticism raised

World News in Brief

Princeton, N. J. (AP)—England will make every possible concession to the United States to insure her entrance into the League of Nations or World Court. Sir Edward Grey, Edward, Liberal member of Parliament, who spoke at Princeton University,

Kington, Jan. (AP)—Five submarines of the United States Navy have arrived here from Panama. The American Consul, Jose de Olivares, tendered a dinner to the officers, and the Acting Governor of the Island held a reception for them.

Washington (AP)—The army's motor transport centers, Camp Holabird, Md., and Camp No. 1, Tex., and the transportation center of the San Francisco depot, will go out of business at the end of the present fiscal year, the quartermaster-general announces.

Kansas City, Mo. (AP)—Business interests are called upon to help save the farmer's market in an open letter from W. W. Drummond, chairman of the American Farm Congress, to John W. O'Leary, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

New York—The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average grain grade production of the United States for the week ended Oct. 31 was 2,063,550 barrels as compared with 2,065,550 barrels for the preceding week, a decrease of 210 barrels. The daily average production east of California was 412,850 barrels, as compared with 414,950 barrels, a decrease of 1100 barrels.

Aberdeen, Wash.—The steamer Onida of the recently acquired Henry Ford fleet, recently discharged here a cargo of Ford automobile engines and parts consigned to North Pacific coast dealers. The engines and parts, it is stated, would have filled a train of 200 cars.

Washington (AP)—Railroads during August had 1,800,219 workers in the United States, according to Commerce Commission reports, or 11,247 more than during August, 1924, and 1650 above the total employed during July. The figures account for all the major roads of the Class 1 roads, which operate more than 90 per cent of the country's total railroad mileage.

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DEVLIN ATTACKS ULSTER CABINET

Nationalist Opposition and Socialists Leave Chamber—Unemployment Issue Cause

By Special Cable

BELFAST, Nov. 5—An unusual scene occurred in the Ulster Parliament yesterday, when Joseph Devlin and Mr. McAllister, two Nationalist members, accompanied by the Socialist Party, rose and left the House of Commons at the beginning of the day's proceedings. An arrangement had been made by Sir James Craig, Prime Minister, for a full dress debate on the subject of trade unemployment, and it was reported that Mr. Devlin would lead the attack from the Opposition benches against the alleged apathy and indifference of the Government in the problem of finding work for the large army of Ulster's idle.

When Mr. Devlin came to the House, however, he was surprised to find Sir James Craig and H. M. Pollock, Minister of Finance, absent, and he called upon the Chief Whip for an explanation. The latter pointed out that both ministers had been called to London on urgent financial business. This did not satisfy Mr. Devlin or the Socialists.

"The action of the ministers," said Mr. Devlin, "was not only a grave dereliction of public duty, but was most contemptuous way of treating the House." He added that he had intended to put forward a number of constructive proposals to the Government for a solution of the unemployment situation.

He also regretted the fact that the Free State Government is not officially to take a part in any celebration, and that the silence which observed throughout Great Britain and every other dominion is to be officially ignored. It is pointed out that even London traffic is held up, but in Dublin the authorities say it cannot be interrupted, even two minutes on Nov. 11, though it is stopped for hours at a time to pay tribute to their slain comrades. Rumors of counter-demonstration are afoot.

The Republicans have issued posters stating that under no circumstances are ex-servicemen to be allowed to pay a tribute to their slain comrades. Rumors of counter-demonstration are afoot.

WORLD'S EXPERTS ON GRAIN TO CONFER

By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 5—The permanent committee of the International Institute of Agriculture held its nineteenth session here and adopted several important resolutions with the object of increasing the activity of the Institute. The Institute accepted the suggestion of the Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, to call an international conference of experts on grain which will be held shortly in Providence.

With the knowledge that Mr. Richmond had designed and is supervising the building of the swimming pool, nearing completion, is not selfish. It has returned a check for \$100 which Knight C. Richmond, architect, sent to the fund for maintaining the club.

With the knowledge that Mr. Richmond has designed and is supervising the building of the swimming pool, and refuses to accept pay for his services, the club voted to return the check with the assurance that it considered Mr. Richmond "had done enough."

Mr. Richmond promptly remitted the check to the fund treasurer, returning the club a sum with \$25,000 of the required \$40,000 to be raised. He is positive the club "needs the money now, if it ever did."

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PUBLIC OPINION CALLED TO HELP IN DRY CRUSADE

Anti-Saloon League Opens Convention With Demand for Law Enforcement

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Leaders of the prohibition forces in all parts of the United States gathered here for the opening of the five-day convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America at the Sherman Hotel. The twenty-second annual meeting of this body has before it the problem of launching a new campaign to consolidate public sentiment in support of the government in its fight for their right to enforce the prohibition amendment.

Bishop Nicholson, president of the league, planned to sound the keynote of this campaign at an evening meeting in the Chicago Temple. Officials of the state and national bodies presented reports on the progress of enforcement.

"We want what we are constitutionally entitled to—real law enforcement," declared S. W. Small of Washington, a pioneer in the movement. "No sane patriot can be satisfied with prohibition as it is enforced now. It is not what we have been fighting 40 years to get."

Brought Prosperity.

"No reform in the history of the world," declared F. B. Ebert, president of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, "has ever brought to any people such prosperity and happiness as the abolition of the liquor traffic has brought. Outlaws will never be permitted to nullify the Constitution."

That prohibition was enforceable in every State was the belief declared by Rev. J. E. Booth, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of South Dakota. "The United States," he continued, "never passed any law it could not enforce. In South Dakota the law is observed to the very letter, because public opinion and officials back it."

This declaration was seconded by Rev. Articus Webb, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Texas. "Wherever public officials," he said, "are in sympathy with the dry laws prohibition is about the best enforced law on the statute books. The problem is to elect officials willing to enforce the law."

Review of Progress.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (P)—A review of the achievements of prohibition and development of new strategy to support the efforts of public officials is the aim of the "enforcement crisis" convention of the Anti-Saloon League opening a five-day session in the Chicago Temple.

The actual present condition of affairs—the gains and losses, the benefits and weaknesses to be corrected—are the topics of scores of speakers, including members of Congress, prohibition enforcement officials, prohibition leaders, men and leaders in the unofficial dry army of the league and W. C. T. U.

The Nation is watching Chicago's fight against beer-burners and their protectors, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the league, said in a radio speech prepared for delivery before the University of Chicago Divinity School.

The reason why political candidates still are asked the question, "Are you wet or dry?" was explained by W. N. Bennett of Rockford, Ill., who will preside over the Saturday morning session, in a speech prepared for delivery before the Kiwanis Club.

"There are those who clamor loudly for light wines and beer," he continued, "Somebody will sell it from some place. Tests have shown that it is lighter beer that is demanded, but the real 'hardware.' If such a plan were adopted, you would have to have a detective at the elbow of every bartender to see that he did not transgress the law."

"So far as we are concerned, we are satisfied with the position we have gained. But we need an awakened civic consciousness—a realization individually that all laws are enacted for everyone. That public sentiment is made so strong that our public officials will treat the rumrunner and bootlegger as an enemy of our country. That we shall be worthy sons of the fathers who sacrificed and fought for our beloved land."

WORK ON NEW SHOE AGREEMENT BEGINS

Haverhill Operators and Manufacturers Meet

HAVERHILL, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special)—Committees representing the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Protective Union and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union are negotiations for a new working agreement for the industry at a meeting which began at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the close of the meeting it was stated that a permanent organization was formed and an adjournment taken until next Monday.

One of the chief issues that will be discussed is the form of arbitration to be adopted for the settlement of all problems arising in the industry. Hours of labor and factory conditions at present appear to be secondary matters to be considered. Drafts of an agreement submitted by both manufacturers and union are brief documents drawn in a reduced form the pattern of the existing contract.

The manufacturers' draft in providing for arbitration suggests as an alternative for the present arrangement, if not satisfactory to the union, the adoption of the State Board of Arbitration procedure. No definite announcement has been made relative to the union's attitude on the arbitration question, but a few weeks ago in the preparation of their first tentative agreement the union made no provision for continuance of the present arbitration system. The union, however, is in favor of arbitration.

CONSERVATORY ALUMNI TO ENTERTAIN CLASSES

The alumni association of the New England Conservatory of Music announced the first of a series of informal parties to be given in Recital Hall at the Conservatory Nov. 16. Seniors and Juniors will be guests of the association at this party the object of which is to increase cooperation between the graduates of the school and the undergraduate body. There will be brief musical programs.

Advanced students of the Conservatory will give a program in Jordan Hall Friday evening, Nov. 6, with the following soloists: Edward Jenkins of Janesville, Plain, Leon Vartanian, Tiflis, Republic of Georgia; Pauline Clauss, Allentown, Pa.; Dorothy Donohue, Faribault, Minn.; Lorraine Rose, Arlington; Hannah J. Evans, Utica, N. Y.; Royland Halfpenny, North Adams.

Alice Huston Stevens, soprano, of the faculty, with Richard Stevens as pianoforte accompanist, will give a song recital in Jordan Hall Friday evening, Nov. 13, complimentary to the Conservatory and its friends.

Two Women Win City Offices in Somerville and Cambridge

Newly-Elected Alderman and Councilor Bring Varied Experiences to Public Service

Two adjoining cities, Somerville and Cambridge, have elected women to municipal office—Mrs. Edith B. Davidson to the Board of Aldermen in Somerville and Mrs. Florence Lee Whitman as councilor in Cambridge. Both women are the mothers of young children.

Mrs. Davidson for 10 years has run a laundry establishment. Mrs. Whitman sought the office of councilor since she believed that women had developed capacities and perceptions

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BOXER MONEY SAID TO HELP CHINA'S STUDENT MOVEMENT

Greatest Political Issues Center Around Remission of Foreign Indemnities, to Be Used for Sending Chinese Students Abroad

By a Correspondent Recently in China

China became cognizant of an organized student movement in 1911, when a group of undergraduates from the Peking University threw in their lot with the Revolutionists and hammered at the gates of the Imperial Palace, demanding constitutional government. This act of brazen sedition is known at other universities, and students at Nanking and Shanghai enlisted under the banner to revolt and played a major role in the stirring scenes which resulted the following year in the establishment of a republic. That student movement has continued to grow because the greatest political issues have been centered around the foreign Boxer indemnities which were remitted to China to be used for education of Chinese students abroad.

Following the fall of the Ching dynasty, the old formal classical education was considered unnecessary as a prerequisite for a political career. Demagogues and their political henchmen, many of whom could not even write their names, usurped the official seal's of office. They sponsored a system of education which contained only the barest rudiments of the classics and specialized in those subjects which were supposed to be most useful in contact with the Occident. Courses in the universities in China were patterned after small American wills, and the education hoped to have some of their students chosen to be educated abroad with expenses defrayed by the remitted portions of the Boxer indemnities.

Increased Revenues

This would have a direct result at home which would lead to increased enrollment, bringing with it increased revenues in tuition fees. Although this policy was never enunciated openly, its effects may be seen on all sides—namely, a division between the students which has grown wider with the years. Considerable animosity has been aroused between those educated at home and those educated abroad, which has at times resulted in open conflict. It is true, however, that not all Chinese students pursue their studies toward the ultimate goal of foreign education, but they are in the minority.

The student educated only in China frequently becomes a prey to inhibition, as he does not know much about his neighbor who has had the advantage of foreign education. Self-justification leads him to study carefully the points wherein he is superior. He therefore points with pride to the fact that while the student educated abroad has been copying the manners, speech and dress of foreigners, he has remained at home and has never for a moment lost touch with national and local affairs. In order to keep his own amour propre intact, he criticizes adversely the theories of the returned students, which, he claims, if carried to their natural conclusions, would eventually "foreignize" China.

His theories are perfectly sound. The student educated abroad has been alienated from his family for four years; he has lost contact with his friends during perhaps the greatest formative period of his life. He is out of touch with the local and national governmental changes, and through constant association with foreigners has been influenced by Occidental modes of life and thought. He returns to a changed China, forgetting the while that it is himself and not China that has changed.

What has he received in exchange? All too frequently he has been the victim of sentimentalism, which, while pleasant at the time, works untold damage in the future. There are too many American colleges and universities which do not maintain the same standards for foreign students as they do for Americans. This applies to all institutions, to a greater extent than English. American professors have told me when questioned about certain Chinese students, that they have been granted degrees because "they had done mighty well for Chinese."

During the past five years the percentage of Chinese students educated in the United States under the provisions of the Boxer Indemnity, who have been dropped from college because of failure to pass examinations, is less than one-half of 1 per cent. Despite the fact that students sent to America are selected with especial care after competitive examinations in China, this percentage is out of all proportion when it is recalled that an average of from 12 to 16 per cent of American students are dropped every year.

Sentimentalism Unfortunate
This sentimentalism is at least unfortunate when applied to classic students, but tragedy sits in the wake of the inefficient and laxly trained technical men. This student returns to China forgetting that American college graduates put in long years of apprenticeship in order to gain experience. This he refuses to do and the glamour attached to foreign education enables him too often to be given a position of responsibility. He looks down on the aged old methods because in his eyes

Harry J. Schafer
Fancy Dressed Lamb & Veal

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North Eutaw Street
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Starts Friday, November 6th.
Unusual Values Throughout the Store.

M. A. CAMPBELL
302 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Maryland

For the Social Season
Madame and Mademoiselle may choose the newest Gowns for all social activities at most moderate prices.

For afternoon informal dinners or the most formal evening entertainment, they have been selected for their smart styles and slenderizing effects. One and two-piece models, Silk Velvet Brocades, Metal Cloth, Sheer Crepes, Satins and Laces.

59.50, 85.00 and 150.00 and up

and receipts taken by the police from student ringleaders, and at present in the archives of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

China's population is four times as great as that of the United States. The actions of the various student bodies are important only so far as they demonstrate the growing spirit of initiative among the new literati, but as for having any deeper significance, they are not to be taken seriously. They reflect the national mind of the people to a much less extent than would similar demonstrations by our own student bodies affect the work of the Federal Government.

TACOMA GREETS SCHOOL LEADER

Miss McSkimmon Pleads for Vocational Guidance to Fit Individual Needs

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Pleading for vocational training in lines best suited to the individual child, Miss Mary McSkimmon of Brookline, Mass., president of the National Education Association, spoke before Washington educators at their thirty-ninth annual meeting in Tacoma.

"We would empty the reformatories if we could treat the children as their needs require," she declared. "I would just like to see America one year take the millions it spends on prisons and their maintenance and use it in education along the lines that we now know are demanded in our public schools."

Miss McSkimmon told the Tacoma meeting of a group of 1500 boys at a vocational school where she stopped on her trip west. She said these boys were better today than ever before because they were doing the things they wanted to do and were going out into the world to "earn more than their teachers are getting."

Address to Executives

She spoke briefly at the breakfast of the Washington Education Executives, at the luncheon of the Tacoma Grade Teachers' Association and at the large banquet of the state organization in the evening. She closed with the group of the educators at Paradise Valley.

The "ultimate triumph of good" and the part the teacher must play in lending guidance in the reconstruction of society was the theme of the address of George A. Coe, assistant professor of education at Pullman State College, given before the association.

Dr. Coe told of the urgent need in the world for honesty and peace, and above all, understanding. He cited the prevalence of hatred, disease, organization, class strife, crime and intolerance, and the opportunity in each case for the intelligent cooperation of educators in overcoming these.

Goal of Education

"Education in itself is not a guarantee of social safety," he said, stating that the way out was for teachers to "inspire confidence in the truth, teaching the way to tell the truth, inspiring people to tell the truth, enabling people to recognize and follow the leadership of those who, by research and experience, have become experts in any one line of endeavor."

Speaking on the duty of the schools to prepare for American citizenship, Norman F. Coleman, Portland, Ore., said: "We are giving more thought than ever before to the question of training in the public schools for citizenship in a democracy."

"The most urgent problem of the public schools is to train young people of all colors and classes to enter freely upon careers of their own choice and join freely with other in common tasks and common discussions. In our west it is particularly important that our schools should preserve this freedom of opportunity and this interchange of experience between all races."

BUSINESS WOMEN ELECT HOLYOKE, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special)—Miss Anne Sinclair has been elected president of the Holyoke Business and Professional Women's Club for the ensuing year.

The Hub

Baltimore's Great Apparel Store

Baltimore, Md.

Vogt & Holmes, Inc.
Art Dealers and Importers
32 North Charles Street
BALTIMORE, MD.
Etchings, Imported & Hand-Tooled Leather Goods, Fine Framing

Tacoma Roses Given Teachers' Chief



Miss Mary McSkimmon, President of the National Education Association (at right), During Her Visit in the State of Washington, Was the Recipient of Roses From the Outdoor Gardens of Members of the Tacoma Garden Club and Tacoma Rose Society. The Presentation Was Made by Miss Mail Forsythe, President of the Tacoma Grade Teachers' Association, and State Director of the N. E. A.

EXTENSION OF BOSTON URGED BY MR. PETERS

Expressing confidence that the next four years will see a highly satisfactory administration in the City Hall under Malcolm E. Nichols, Andrew J. Peters, formerly Mayor, advocated the incorporation of numerous suburban cities into Boston, in an address before the Men's Club of the Park Street Church last night.

"Experience shows us," he said,

"that you cannot run a great area like ours by separate and disconnected municipalities. Boston and its vicinity are one, made so by nature.

There are local feelings and attitudes, yet the problem we have to work out is that of including this metropolitan area of ours in one great organization. It is a very bad truth from the point of view of democracy to think that the local feelings of the people, to allow any group in a community to take itself away from the other groups, and say it will have no responsibility for the common welfare."

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123 S. Charles St., Baltimore, Md., We Deliver Plaza 6735-6736

THOS. P. CUNNINGHAM
Wholesale and Retail Poultry and Eggs.

Hot Waffles and Kidney Stew served all day. Potato Rolls, Brown Bread and Nut Bread for sale. Open Sunday from 5 P.M.

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Charles Street at Mt. Royal Avenue
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BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
Strictly First-Class Home-Cooked Foods

Hot Waffles and Kidney Stew served all day. Potato Rolls, Brown Bread and Nut Bread for sale. Open Sunday from 5 P.M.

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FURS
Internationally Famous

Wherever furs are known the quality and beauty of A. & W. furs find instant appreciation. Distinguished—all of them—but not expensive.

Auman & Werkmeister
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FURNITURE—RUGS DECORATIONS—WALL PAPER
LARGE ASSORTMENTS AT MODERATE PRICES

The Mindz & Eisenbrey Co.
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BALTIMORE, MD.

FAIRFIELD FARMS MILK

Jamous for Babies

Plants Are Always Open For Your Inspection

A Fairfield Farms Wagon Passes Your Home Every Morning Before Breakfast BALTIMORE

country, which he has fathered under the auspices of Teachers College.

His address will be directed especially to school teachers and educators in general, who have been especially invited to be present, an invitation having been sent to every school teacher in Greater Boston. However, Professor Mearns says that his lecture is not for teachers only, but for parents as well, as he wants to tell how it is possible to get "from youth a education which is common to obtain and to give ample illustration of that product." The musical program for this evening presents the child violinists, Celia and Bobbie Gomberg. The doors will open at 7 o'clock and the musical program starts at 7:30.

CAMBRIDGE AN ACTIVE MANUFACTURING CITY

Cambridge's 345 manufacturing establishments in 1924 produced goods valued at \$160,029,223, employed 22,253 persons, who received \$27,896,129 in wages, according to a statistical report made public yesterday by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The report names the principal products manufactured in Cambridge as motor vehicles, soap, printing and publishing, electrical machinery and apparatus and supplies, bread and bakery products, confectionery and ice cream, rubber goods, foundry and machine shop products, rubber boots and shoes, furniture, structural and ornamental iron work, ink, stationery, men's clothing, blacking and snap fasteners.

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This leaves about 250 students to be provided for, and for these several privately owned houses are to be established—each one made so by nature.

There is also a possibility of a co-operative house to be established. Mrs. Laura W. L. Scales, warden of the senior class of Emerson College of Oratory, Miss Madeline Connelly of Cambridge, Mass., was elected vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Wellington of Rindge, N. H., secretary, and Miss Irene Cullen of Franklin, Mass., treasurer.

Smith Rapidly Approaching Ideal of Residence College

Erection of Three New Dormitories and Other Arrangements Are Rapidly Solving the Housing Problem Which Has Existed for Some Time

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special)—By the erection of three new dormitories to be opened next fall, and by other arrangements, such as the taking over by the college of certain "off-campus" houses, Smith College is rapidly solving its housing problem, and approaching its ideal of being a residence college with every student living on the campus.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Birthday Gift, given to the college by its alumnae and undergraduates, has made possible the new dormitories which will be the largest factor in bringing the total number of students living in campus houses next year up to 1645. To supplement them, the college will take over and operate under the same system, the present off-campus houses, known as 22 Belmont, 13 Belmont, and probably 36 Green and 18 Belmont.

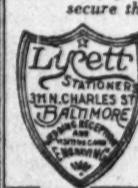
This leaves about 250 students to be provided for, and for these several privately owned houses are to be established—their owners—will make them similar to campus houses—their four classes will be represented in them, and entering students may make application for them through the warden's office. These houses are 84 Elm, 26 Green, 10 Henshaw, 8, 9 and 12 Belmont, and the two self-help houses, 54 Belmont and 6 Ahwaga.

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The Mary & John Art Studio

Ready for Christmas A Choice Collection of Artistic Gifts

Moderately priced. Early purchasers secure the choice pieces



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1903 Park Avenue, Baltimore Tel. Mad. 0107

Fur Favors:

from our 37th Birthday Party

We want every woman in town who longs for a fur coat to have one. This Anniversary Sale makes it possible as you can see from these examples.

Short coats of American brocktail, American opossum, muskrat and squirrel..... \$99

Swagger coats of American opossum in several styles..... \$139

Brown caracul coat of full skins, no paws, very good looking with a luxuriant collar of fox..... \$159

Have you the oldest Mano Swartz Fur Coat in Baltimore? It is worth \$350. Phone for Particulars.

MANO SWARTZ

Furriers Since 1889
225 North Howard Street, Baltimore, Maryland

STEWART & CO.

New Fur Coats

\$159.50

For Women and Misses

An offering of unusual interest in Fur Coats in the very newest modes. The price is substantially lower than coats of such quality ordinarily sell for.

NATURAL MUSKRAT COATS—Full length; of rich, dark, full-furred skins expertly worked into an unusually smart model. Sale Price, \$159.50

CARACUL PONY COATS—Full length, of carefully selected skins in the smart cuckoo brown, with a large collar of fine Brown Fox. Sale Price, \$159.50

Third Floor, Stewart & Co.

STATE REPORTS GAIN IN LABOR

October Figures Show One-Third Increase Over Last Year

Employment conditions as reflected by the Massachusetts Employment Office show a 33 per cent improvement for October, as compared with a similar period last year, according to the review issued today by G. Harry Dunderdale, superintendent.

The business of the office shows a slight diminution over last month.

The report says:

During the month, 1725 people were called for by employers, an increase of 394, or 30 per cent over October, 1924, but a decrease of 32, or 2 per cent, from September, 1925. The number of positions reported filled was 1542, an increase of 408, or 36 per cent over last year, also an increase of 1 over September of this year. The number of applicants for employment was 23,956, an increase of 162, or 1 per cent over October of last year, and an increase of 914, or 4 per cent, over September of this year.

October brought 1227 service men to the office in search of work. Of this number 145 visited the office for the first time and were registered. Positions were offered to 303, of which number 254 accepted.

Laborers in Demand

There was a decided increase in business in the men's unskilled department. The demand for able-bodied laborers was good throughout the month and at times a little delay occurred in securing men of the rugged type for heavy manual labor. The demand from the farms was fair, but there was a scarcity of applicants who were experienced and who could milk. Hundreds of applicants looking for inside jobs visited the office, but there was very little demand for their services. The call from the hotels and restaurants for culinary workers was small, with a big supply of applicants on hand. Boys for errands, office and factory work were in steady demand throughout the month, but it did not equal the supply of applicants.

Business in the women's departments were spasmodic. There was a fair demand from the clothing trades for power stitchers, hand sewers and tailoresses. There was also a fair demand for waitresses and chambermaids both in and out of the city which was easily taken care of. The demand for housework girls far exceeded the supply and the wages offered were not acceptable to the applicants who did call at the office. There was a fairly heavy call for day workers, office and building cleaners, with an ample supply of applicants.

The number of persons called for was 1725, as compared with 1331 in 1924; 1715 in 1923, 1853 in 1922, and 1351 in 1921.

The number of positions reported filled was 1542, as compared with 1141 in 1924; 1379 in 1923, 1807 in 1922, and 1062 in 1921.

LEND A HAND CLUBS TO MEET IN BOSTON

Will Hear Reports Covering
50-Mile Radius of City

The autumn conference of Lend a Hand Clubs will be held on Nov. 7 in Channing Church, East Cottage Street, Dorchester, by invitation of the two lend a Hand Clubs of that church.

The Rev. Christopher R. Elliot, president of the Lend a Hand Society, will open the morning session at 10:30, and the address of welcome will be made by the Rev. Frank Randall Gale, minister of the church. Reports will be given by the delegations from clubs within a radius of 50 miles of Boston.

A brief report from the central office of the Lend a Hand Society will be made by the executive secretary, Miss Annie Florence Brown. The Rev. William A. Bartlett, New England director of the Near East Relief, will bring an encouraging word from those who recently journeyed to the Near East.

The afternoon session which will open at 2:30 will be addressed by Miss Della L. Griffin, director of the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, who will give an illustrated lecture on "The Holy Land," which she has visited; and Francis Bardwell, of the Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare.

BUSINESS EXECUTIVE JOINS HARVARD STAFF

Wetmore Hodges, Harvard '11 vice-president and secretary of the American Radiator Company, has been appointed associate professor of business research on the staff of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. Hodges was announced today by Mrs. Robert J. Ulbert, state chairman of legislation. His primary function will be to supervise the collection of cases in business policy.

He is in pursuance of a policy which has recently been adopted by the Bureau of Business Research of bringing in, as the opportunity arises, men of wide business experience to supervise the collection of material in special fields.

ITALY CELEBRATES ARMISTICE DAY

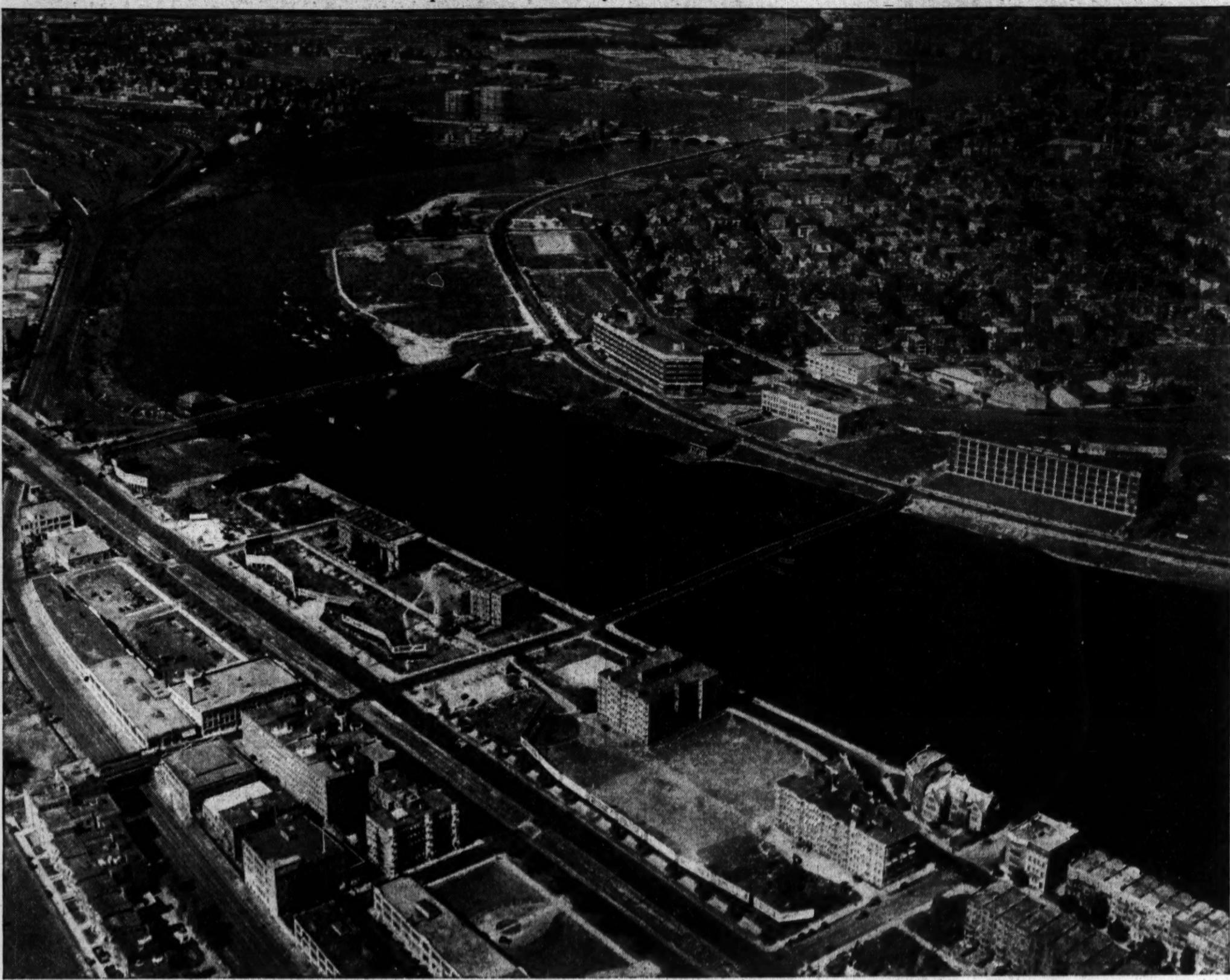
By Special Cable

ROME, Nov. 5—Italy celebrated the seventh anniversary of the armistice with Austria yesterday. There was a religious service in the Church of Santa Maria Degli Angeli, at which the Duke of Aosta, Count Turin and members of the Government and diplomatic corps attended.

Later Sig. Mussolini, the Prime Minister, lead the procession to the tomb of the unknown warrior, where a minute of silence was observed.

The Rev. Signor Mussolini addressed ex-service men in the Costanzo Teatro, the Premier has addressed a proclamation to the army, navy and air forces, in which he recalls Italy's victory over the secular enemy.

Commerce, Education, Recreation, Transportation, Industry and the Home, All Are Found on the Banks of the Charles



Fairchild Aerial Survey, Inc., N. Y. C.

Federation of Women's Clubs Prepares for Its Fall Meeting

At General Session of the Organization at Springfield
Assistant Secretary of Labor Husband Will
Give an Address on "Immigration"

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special)—Club women of Massachusetts will gather here next week for the annual fall meeting of the state Federation of Women's Clubs on Friday, preceded on Thursday by a conference of club presidents.

W. W. Husband, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Labor, is to address a general meeting of club women on Thursday evening. While his general subject will be "Immigration," he will speak with particular reference to recent developments under the Immigration Act of 1924, including the experiment of examining immigrants before they leave their own shores.

Osvald Ryan, state's attorney in Indiana and national officer of the American Legion, specialist on immigration, will speak at the Friday afternoon meeting on the "Challenge of Citizenship."

The presidents' conference will be held at the Springfield Women's Club house. Club programs will be discussed and Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, general federation director for Massachusetts, will speak on the co-operative efforts between state and national federations. At the Friday meeting, which will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Mrs. Poole will again speak. The meeting will be given over largely to routine.

Closer study of the fundamentals of the United States Government during the coming year is recommended by Mrs. Robert J. Ulbert, state chairman of legislation. In a

CHAMBER HAS NEW MEMBERSHIP HEAD

R. W. Fitts Succeeds G. F. Hines, Who Goes to Haverhill

Roscoe W. Fitts, who succeeds George F. Hines as membership secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, assumed his new duties today. Mr. Hines left the Boston Chamber to become general secretary of the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce, as of Nov. 1.

Retention of the membership of the chamber at its present high peak and continual building up of a waiting list from which to draw as vacancies occur is the aim of Mr. Fitts. In an interview he emphasized that individual effort is of relatively small consequence and that the big things can only be accomplished by the really hearty cooperation.

The promotion of Roswell Gray Ham, Ph. D., instructor in English to be assistant professor of English is announced by the university. Dr. Ham will be succeeded in the University of California, has been a member of the Yale faculty since 1920. He previously lectured at the Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915, and taught at the universities of Washington and California.

communication to the club women of the State she says, in part:

One very definite change we can make in our country in the coming year is by the improvement of our own citizenship in making a closer study of the fundamental work of our Government which should help toward a better understanding of the functions of that Government.

If we are to be intelligent to the questions vitally affecting our country, we must learn to solve them, we should understand the underlying principles involved in them.

Many of us are very fond of modern fiction because it represents to us the study of modern society, and as we devote many pleasant hours to it, we should not permit our imagination to be caught once again by the romance of poetry found in the building of our Government, under which this modern society lives. True citizens we should have a deeper sense of the value of our great institutions and the interests of our Nation.

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YALE ANNOUNCES
BROMLEY LECTURER

Don Marquis to Give Course

This Winter

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 5 (P)—

The Bromley lecture course at Yale will be given out in the winter by Don Marquis, formerly a columnist on the New York Evening Sun, the university secretary's office announced today. The Bromley lectures are in a course on journalism, literature and public affairs.

Lecturers in the Bergen course on English literature or drama this college year will be Miss Eva Le Gallo, star of "Lillian" and "The Swan"; J. St. Lee Strachey, editor of the London Spectator; Mme. Olga Samaroff, pianist and wife of Leo Stokowski, and Starke Young, author and former dramatic critic of the New York Times.

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POULTRYMAN TO MEET

ACTON, Mass., Nov. 5 (Special)—

The Middlesex County Poultry Association will meet on Tuesday, Nov. 10, in the Town Hall here. Prof. Roy Jones, extension poultry specialist of Connecticut, will be the principal speaker. There will be sessions both morning and afternoon.

Where the broad, meandering Charles River winds through Allston and Brighton, on one side, and Cambridge across the river, with the two bridges spanning it, and Commonwealth Avenue running across the scene, are shown in the accompanying aerial photograph.

The problem of adequately bridging the Charles has long been an important and perplexing one to Boston and Cambridge city officials, and the Cottage Farm bridge or bridges, in the foreground of the picture, have been the center of discussion.

The one to the right is a temporary structure, designed to relieve traffic when work on the new Cottage Farm bridge begins. For five years the method of rebuilding this bridge has been discussed. At first it was proposed to rebuild it on the present site, concealing the Boston & Albany railroad tracks beneath it as well as possible, but in 1921 propositions came forward with a plan for rebuilding it from Magazine Beach at the foot of Magazine Street, which is on the Cambridge side of the river at a clump of trees a short distance above the present bridge. Immediately, however, objection to bisecting the playground and beach was advanced with sufficient strength to cause abandonment of the proposal.

Plans were later drawn up for rebuilding on the present location, with causeways or peninsulas to extend out into the river, narrowing it from 650 to 170 feet, in the interests of economy. A storm of protest greeted this proposition, and the matter had been discussed off and on through the present summer until it was announced on Oct. 26 that opponents of the plan would file suit against the Metropolitan District Commission if it was not abandoned. It is apparently the desire of all concerned to build a structure which shall harmonize with the plan of development of the Charles River Basin, and those interested hold out hope for a satisfactory solution.

Your chairman knows of no better way of arousing interest than by the study of one of the greatest documents ever written by man, the Constitution of the United States of Citizenship.

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Organized Play Program Urged as an Aid to Good Citizenship

John A. Martin, Conducting Course in Boston, Advises
Games for Grown-Ups as Well as Children

Play of the right sort is a sure

crime preventive, John A. Martin, recreation specialist for the Playground and Recreation Association of America, said today. Borrowed by the Community Service of Boston, Inc., he is now in Boston putting

through a six-weeks training program in play and conducting and organizing a play program for the

young people of the South End.

Mr. Martin insists that there are no "bad" boys; that the thing they need is directed outlet to be

activity. "If you see a bad boy, go

play with him and he will cease to be bad," said Mr. Martin. "You

can always catch him. All boys

need somebody to direct them."

In support of his statement, he points to last Halloween in the South End, where there was plenty of fun and no rowdiness, as far as he knew. The young people had been interested in a parade and turned out in hundreds for it. They wore carnival costumes and marched through the streets in orderly fashion, winding up with a merry

program in a public playground. When that was over there was no

need for the trouble-making pranks

that often are performed on Hal-

loween.

Captain's Island, it is said, was a

beautiful spot completely covered

with wild roses, berry bushes, and shade trees, and a recently date

came famous as a playground. Merchants transported their surplus

stock of powder there in pocket

little wagons fitted with leather

ties, or by boat. For many years the

old magazine remained in a condition

Prohibition Advocates Say They Obey Dry Law as They Defend It

(Continued from Page 1)

prohibition made by the Manufacturers' Record to the literature of prohibition—or with the comments on that contribution appearing in this column—serves to indicate the nature of the cause in the course of which he writes:

"Might I suggest that your enterprising Editors have come to the question of the prohibition question from a different angle? He might, for instance, get the opinions of workingmen, of the men of the country as well as their employers? Also, an inquiry might be addressed to those eminent men, employees of labor, who are most active toward the Demon Rum. I'll bet, if the truth were known, they would be found 'getting their' right in spite of their prohibition banks."

Though these suggestions might be worded more kindly, they are not without merit, and the Editors, I hope, will demand a hearing.

Perhap the Manufacturers' Record will be moved to get it.

Couldn't Be Ignored

If such a suggestion had appeared in a paper of less prominence than that of the Manufacturers' Record, it would scarcely have needed consideration. In view, however, of the position of the Times as one of the great daily papers, and in view of the importance in inviting your attention to this editorial as quoted above,

I cannot undertake to inquire into strict personal matters, and, therefore, will not do so, but nevertheless, I am sending copies of this letter to everyone who recently wrote me in favor of prohibition, and, if you care to make any reply or comment, your views will be greatly appreciated, and will throw much light upon this subject.

Editor Manufacturers' Record

Not only have the replies to the slander that these men were themselves violating the law shown a remarkable unanimity in their support, in the necessity of everyone obeying the law, but they further agree with unusual emphasis the great benefits derived under prohibition, from the economic as well as from the moral standpoint, even in the face of inadequate law enforcement.

Some Objections Voiced

Three letters have come from men whose standing in the professional and business world no one can question; they emphasize how little benefit there has ever been done before, but, curiously, an opportunity was never before presented, their own strict obedience to the prohibition laws.

We regret that two or three of the writers have regarded it necessary to reply to the question raised by the Times.

For instance, a distinguished United States district judge in his letter said: "I never drink; I have never violated the prohibition law, and for the last 10 years there has not been a single instance of liquor in my house, and yet" he added, "I do not think it worth while to pay any attention to the cowardly practice of newspapers in making by innuendo reckless and baseless accusations and demands that the persons so charged shall prove themselves innocent."

A professor of political science in one of the foremost universities in the United States regarded the influence of the anti-prohibitionists as having contributed to the movement to inquire into their personal habits and the propriety or utility of these investigations, and who shall prove themselves innocent?"

The force of these letters as a whole is even more powerful in their influence than the records of the manufacturers and for setting right the thought of the country that were the hundreds of letters we recently published in part in the Manufacturers' Record and in full in the pamphlet "Prohibition Has Justified Itself."

We have met the challenges of the New York Times and these answers have been a strong advocate of temperance and an enemy of the distillery and the open saloon all my life—and I have never been stronger for these life-long principles and practices than I am today.

HENRY M. LELAND.

Challenge Is Met

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Other Benefits

LaMont M. Jackson, Elkhorn, N. Y., offers \$100,000 to anyone who can show that in 55 years of active business, employing thousands of men in various industries, he never drank a drop of liquor, beer or wine, except at the command of his physician.

J. W. Marsh, Standard Underground Cable Company, Pittsburgh:

"I neither buy nor use liquors of any kind and have no 'stock on hand.'

Other Benefits

John Harvey Kellogg, M. D., superintendent, The Battle Creek Sanitarium, Battle Creek, Mich.:

"Any one who has half open can see that the country has profited immensely by prohibition."

H. L. Padlock, president, Oswego Falls Corporation, Oswego, N. Y.:

"I am in the minority in favor of prohibition, but I have a tremendous argument in favor of it."

Representative Ophion

But the roll call of the men whose letters we published in favor of prohibition and whose letters we are summarizing in the following extracts, is a list of leaders in American life who stand out pre-eminently among the people of this country as foremost among medical men, engineers, business men, and business men generally. Take, for instance, the letter from a famous builder of automobiles and Liberty motors, Detroit's "grand old man," Henry M. Leland, who set forth the truth about the fight against prohibition in the following:

"Detroit, Mich., Oct. 28

Editor Manufacturers' Record:

"I have never violated the prohibition laws in any way, shape or form."

I was an ardent and constant advocate of the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, and believe was able to help materially in its passage in Michigan, and I have never regretted the time, money and effort I put into the cause. There can be no question of the great good accomplished by the passage of this amendment. At the time of its passage I was the head of the Cadillac Motor Car Company, which I organized in 1902. When we entered the World War in 1917 I severed my affiliation with the Cadillac Company in order to build Liberty motors for airplanes for the Government, making \$500 of these wonderful engines.

After that, we developed and brought out the Lincoln automobile. During most of the time we employed from 500 to 600 men.

"Neither at my family table or elsewhere in this country have I used alcoholic beverages since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment."

Clarence H. Kelsey, chairman of

the board, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., New York:

"If I had used it before the law was passed, I would have strength of character and sense of duty enough to have obeyed the law whether I liked it or not."

Other Indorsements

W. H. Cowdery, president, American Fork & Hoe Company, with factories in 12 cities, Cleveland, Ohio, makes the following striking statement:

"I have not taken a drop of liquor of any kind since the Prohibition law went into effect this Monday morning delinquency was entirely eliminated. Monday morning became like any other morning. The men were all at work, the saloons were closed, and the men were spending their money to provide for the needs and necessities of their families instead of wasting their money, disturbing the peace of the community and indulging in all kinds of debauchery and even criminal acts. The contrast was most remarkable."

Now comes the most remarkable result of the passage of the law, and that is that Monday morning delinquency was entirely eliminated. Monday morning became like any other morning. The men were all at work, the saloons were closed, and the men were spending their money to provide for the needs and necessities of their families instead of wasting their money, disturbing the peace of the community and indulging in all kinds of debauchery and even criminal acts. The contrast was most remarkable."

James Schermerhorn, editor, Detroit, Mich.:

"I have been too happy, too proud of my country over its taking the greatest moral step in the history of mankind to depart in any degree from the total abstinence that I felt was necessary. I look upon it as my duty to my countrymen generally. I would as soon do business with a counterfeiter, a white slaver or drug smuggler as to patronize a blind pig or a rumrunner. I look upon it as the most patriotic attitude for a citizen to allow the flag sufficiently to renounce something for it—and for his overtemped fellow-citizens if need be—especially as this renunciation is better for his own power than for the public."

B. C. Conner, former Governor of Alabama and now president of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., writes that he has not used intoxicating liquors of any kind since the first state-wide prohibition law in 1916, and is total abstainer. And he quotes the following striking statement made by John G. Cooper of Ohio, a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:

"Prohibition is making a capital of the worker, creating a general ownership of the means of production and solving a strife that once seemed perpetual. When the saloon closes, the 'open men' club" may have value—but we are saving the flag wih comfortable homes, fine labor temples and a chain of strong labor banks."

A. R. Schoolfield, chairman of the board of that great southern textile plant, the R. J. Reynolds and Dan River Cotton Mills of Greenville, S. C. writes:

"I am a total abstainer from the use of intoxicating liquors either for medicinal purposes or as a beverage. My information is that a large part of the propaganda put out by the 'open men' is to bring into disrepute the Eighteenth Amendment and make it non-effective for personal gain, and in pursuance of this policy they are disposed to measure others, who differ from them, by their own yardsticks."

W. B. Cannon, department of physiology, Harvard Medical School, Boston, has not made use of any alcohol or liquor since the Volstead Act went into effect.

Arthur Jordan, manufacturer, Indianapolis, Ind., who never uses liquors of any kind, reminds us that many men who know the value of prohibition drink just the same as those who break the traffic laws, and yet they know that it is always safer for the public's good, which, of course, from a moral standpoint is all wrong, but has nothing whatever to do with the necessity of enforcing all laws."

Howard L. Wilcock, Waverv Oil Works Company, Pittsburgh, writes that he has never found so comfortable a conductor having such large resources and wealth without limit, and has never been stronger for these life-long principles and practices as he never laughed before.

However, they will be able to accomplish their nefarious purpose. There are too many people in this country who are endowed with some good sense, and who can see through these nefarious plots. They will stand like adamant to oppose and defeat the legions of the lower world who are attempting to force upon our fair and benevolent country this greatest of curses.

I am now in my eighty-third year and have been a strong advocate of temperance and an enemy of the distillery and the open saloon all my life—and I have never been stronger for these life-long principles and practices than I am today.

H. L. Wilcock, Waverv Oil Works Company, Pittsburgh:

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Architecture—Theaters—Musical Events

Chicago Opera Opens With "Rosenkavalier"

By FELIX BOROWSKI

DER ROSENKAVALIER, comedy with music in three acts, text by Hugo von Hofmannsthal, music by Richard Strauss. Presented by the Chicago Civic Opera Company for the first time in Chicago at the Auditorium Theater, Nov. 3, 1925. The cast:

Countess von Werdenburg Rossa Yates
Baron Ochs Alexander Kipnis
Octavian Oiga Forrai
Herr von Faninal William Beck
Sophia Irene Paviroska
Mistress Marianne Lehmann Ruth Mason
Alice d'Hermany Alice D'Hermany
Valmisch Lodovico Oliviero
Countess of Pansini Irene Paviroska
Major-domo of the princess Lodovico Oliviero
Major-domo of Faninal Jose Molina
The princess' notary Antonio Nicoliich
Inn keeper Jose Molina
An Italian singer Antonio Nicoliich
A minstrel Antonio Nicoliich
A hairdresser Desire Defrere
A widow of noble family Katherine Sutherland

Her three daughters Elizabeth Kerr, Devora Nadworny (debut), Sadie Vandenberg
A minstrel Clara Shear
A vendor of animals Herman Dreben
Page of the princess Helene Samuels
Conductor Giorgio Polacco

"Der Rosenkavalier" opened the season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company brilliantly, not only as to the gathering which packed the house from floor to roof, but as to a performance which is point of distinction, of technical attractiveness, of polished fluency, was such as the company seldom has approached. Strauss is not a composer of simple scores. He demands much from the singers, from the orchestra, the conductor. The points of repose which occur so frequently and so conveniently in operas of the older manner are not in evidence in compositions like "Der Rosenkavalier"; and that production is more than ordinarily arduous, because it cries aloud for vivacity of action, as well as virtuosity in song. It is saying much for the resources of the local organization, and particularly for the skill of Giorgio Polacco, who prepared and directed the work, that at this opening performance the company swung into line with so much energy and so much skill.

Strauss and Mozart

Although Strauss's "Elektra" and "Der Rosenkavalier" had been considered as suitable works for interpretation in the earlier days of the Chicago company's existence, neither materialized, and the performance of each work that which is the subject of this review. That part of the audience in the auditorium which was familiar with the operatic repertory must have turned its thoughts involuntarily in the direction of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"; at least, von Hofmannsthal's libretto owed much to the character as well as the period of Beaumarchais' play.

But if Richard Strauss began "Der Rosenkavalier" with the intention of getting back to Mozart, he did not succeed in going very far. The beautiful simplicity of the latter master's art, his transparent loveliness of phrase, are scarcely the attributes of Strauss's complex score.

Not that there are not charming passages in "Der Rosenkavalier." Particularly the first act is pervaded by music of real beauty and there are not many modern operas which offer shade more delicate and poignant, nor find music with which to match it, than that which comes at the end of the act when the Princess reflects on the youth which is slipping away from her, and love which is likely to accompany it on the way. The remaining acts are less convincing. Von Hofmannsthal's comedy generally slides into the region of farce, and some of it is funny in a manner not altogether nice, and some of it is heavy in the Teutonic style. Strauss's sparkling music includes not a few ill-fitting Viennese waltzes and these should bring no little popularity to the work, anachronistic though they may be.

Artists Excellent

The cast which interpreted Strauss's opera deserves all possible praise. Miss Raisa, as the Princess, was delightful to see and hear. This was a rôle which asked for a subdued interpretation and it is saying everything in favor of the singer's artistry that she turned her back upon the full-throated and some times strident vocalization which apparently came to her more than any other, and offered a mezzo voice style of singing whose charm and delicacy could not have been surpassed.

Oiga Forrai, who not often has been given important parts, justified by her singing of the Rose Cavalier the faith which the management of the opera put in her. She disclosed an attractive voice and a keen understanding of the vivacious ardor of her rôle. Delectable was the singing of Edith Mason as Sophie, a part which, if it does not call for much histrionic subtlety, does exact the beauty of voice and perfection of art which are at Miss Mason's command. Alexander Kipnis made much of the humor of Baron Ochs, a Fal-

staffian characterization that was greatly to his credit. Smaller rôles were excellently done by Alice d'Hermany, William Beck, Irene Paviroska, Lodovico Oliviero and others.

Hammond Piano Heard With Philadelphia Orchestra

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence)—A piano equipped with certain inventions of John Hays Hammond Jr., by means of which the scope of the instrument is greatly increased, was a feature of this week's concert of the Philadelphia Orchestra. It was the first time the instrument had been heard in public, although a private recital of the instrument was given at Mr. Hammond's home in Gloucester, Mass., last summer. The new piano was played by Lester Donahue, who selected Rachmaninoff's concerto No. 2 in C minor as the medium through which to exhibit its powers for the first time with an orchestra.

The piano in appearance is almost exactly like the ordinary concert grand, except that it is three inches deeper in the sounding body than the usual instrument of its type. This space is necessary to provide room for the mechanism. Mr. Hammond has invented, consisting of a series of shutters at the top of the piano, operated by a special pedal, through which the tone is released. This mechanism has greatly increased the weight of the instrument, as it took 12 men to handle it on the stage.

Before the performance, Mr. Stokowski spoke briefly about the improved instrument, saying that it had not only eliminated the weakest point of the piano by enabling the performer to sustain a tone at will to a degree hitherto undreamed of, and also to produce a crescendo at the close of this tone, but it has also emphasized the strongest feature of the present piano by allowing the performer to change the tone color of the instrument at will. There are many other effects which have been produced on this instrument, impossible on the ordinary piano, and that production is more than ordinarily arduous, because it cries aloud for vivacity of action, as well as virtuosity in song. It is saying much for the resources of the local organization, and particularly for the skill of Giorgio Polacco, who prepared and directed the work, that at this opening performance the company swung into line with so much energy and so much skill.

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staffian character, as this year he will fill both positions. Mr. Tabuteau displayed a superb tone and the artistry which has placed him among the finest oboe players. At the close of the Largo he was called to his feet many times in acknowledgment of the plaudits of the audience.

Second Program of the Cincinnati Orchestra

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence)—The second pair of concerts given by the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra brought with them Richard Strauss's "Burleske" in D minor for piano and orchestra, and three of the dances from Manuel de Falla's ballet "The Three-Cornered Hat." Both were heard for the first time here. Schumann's First Symphony and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Schéhérazade" were also presented. Mme. Carreras was the soloist.

Absorbing in technical difficulties for pianist and orchestra alike, the Strauss "Burleske" was given a performance little short of wonderful when one considers that the orchestra had seen the score but twice before the Friday afternoon concert. Admittedly somewhat apprehensive as to the success of its presentation, Mme. Carreras used the score both conductors, and orchestra were mutually so keyed up that the "Burleske" was a triumph.

The de Falla dances won favor through the brilliance of their performance and the beauty of their scoring. This is the first "new" music Mr. Reiner has presented to be received without a dispute by the critics.

By way of refuting the commonly accepted opinion that he is predominantly a conductor of modern music Mr. Reiner gave a beautiful and satisfying reading of the Schumann symphony. In his presentation of "Schéhérazade" the conductor followed to the letter the intention of the composer in striving to play it so that the audience "should carry away the impression that it is beyond a doubt an Oriental narrative of some numerous and varied fairy-tale wonders, and not merely four pieces played one after the other and composed on the basis of themes common to all four movements."

The concert began with Casella's "Ile-lamey," a brilliant and effective work. The symphony was the "New World" of Dvořák, and it was notable in that it gave Marcel Tabuteau, solo oboist of the orchestra, his first chance to be heard as Eng-

lish horn player, as this year he

will fill both positions. Mr. Tabuteau

displayed a superb tone and the artistry which has placed him

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to his feet many times in acknowledg-

ment of the plaudits of the audience.

Though his policy concerning the

theories of altering old buildings is

criticized by a certain group, it

seems to be satisfactory. He never

seeks to copy exactly, but selects

his materials to conform in color

and texture with the old. Indeed,

he even ventures slight differences

in design, and adds personal

touches. He never attempts to

achieve a false air of originality.

In general, he alters the original defensive

character replacing it with a domes-

tic one.

One of the important reasons, how-

ever, is the fact that the monuments

are intrusted to sculptors when it

is necessary to call upon the united

efforts of architect as well as sculptor.

This will explain why some of

the designs for monuments by Sir

Edwin were not carried out.

In the matter of public monuments,

the author makes a point of bewail-

ing the lack of good monuments in

England. He states many reasons for

the lack of little money, poorly

chosen committees, temperament,

and the like.

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"And So to Bed" reminiscent as it

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famous Diary, with Dennis Eagle in

the rôle of Pepys, is to follow

"Party Reforms" at the Royal

London.

A new play by Eden Philpott,

"Jane's Legacy," just produced in

Birmingham, may be seen in London

soon.

Seymour Hicks is reviving "The

Man in Green Cloths" on the con-

clusion of the run of "Madame Rose"

at the Lyceum, London. He

will have with him Elaine Terrian

as well as some members of his origi-

nal cast.

At the Kingsway, London, Sir Br

enton Jackson has decided to put on

Cicely Hamilton's comedy "The Human Factor," to follow "Hamlet," when a

successor becomes necessary.

A new theatrical company known

as "The Pilgrims" has been formed

for producing plays in the West End,

London. Their first venture is a

three-act comedy, "The Desire for

Change," by Francis Nelson.

The plot is based on a hotel during a

strike when the visitors have to de-

pend on their own efforts.

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The first performance of the new

Greek Play Society in London is to be

"Edipus Tyrannus," the music for

which is being composed by Philip

Cathie.

Seymour Hicks is reviving "The

Man in Green Cloths" on the con-

clusion of the run of "Madame Rose"

at the Lyceum, London. He

will have with him Elaine Terrian

THE HOME FORUM

The Claims of Contemporary Literature

WETHER it is due to some obscure and unacknowledged jealousy of our fellows, or to a better cause, there can be no doubt that many of us have a certain prejudice against the writing done in our own time. This prejudice is found not so much among those who read what they like, for more entertainment and without any theory to justify their likes, as among those more professional readers whose opinions are supposed to be authoritative and are certainly somewhat influential. Only in very recent years have college courses in literature designed to deal with the writing of the day, and even now the courses that do so are suspect in high quarters and are still on trial. Many a professor of literature still tells his pupils, with equal iteration and self-satisfaction, that when he hears a new book much talked about he goes and reads an old one. Even today one frequently hears the ancient sneer about "contemporary literature, so-called."

The hoary antiquity of this sneer, far from making it respectable or showing it to be just, is really its sufficient refutation. Pundits of 1850 used it with serene self-assurance in the heyday of Tennyson and Browning, Ruskin, and Carlyle, assuring their grandsons that there had been no English writing worthy of attention since the great years of Wordsworth and Coleridge. If we go back to those same "recent years" we find, of course, that Wordsworth and Coleridge were never read by people of this class, because they then labored under the disadvantage of being contemporary. The complete answer to such people may be made by pointing out what should be the obvious fact that all the classics in the world's literature have been contemporary to those for whom they were originally composed. In the middle of the seventeenth century these wiseacres who sneer at "contemporary literature, so-called" sneered at John Milton, and fifty years before at William Shakespeare. In the age of Augustus they were contemptuous of Virgil and Horace. And yet, although they made a good many mistakes, they always have a satisfying sense of superiority because it takes usually half a century to prove them wrong, and by that time they do not usually much care. The worst of them is that they take no part in the writing and winnowing process which is the main job of every generation of readers.

Every one has heard it laid down as a bit of sage literary advice that one should never read a book which is less than ten years old. It is pretty obvious that this remark also contains its own refutation, for all readers through all past time have practiced the rule it enjoins. We should now have nothing whatever to read. If we should all begin today the custom of ignoring every book less than ten years of age, the presses of the world would soon come to a standstill and the problem of contemporary literature would be emphatically settled once and for all. The probability is overwhelming that a book which waits a full decade for a hearing will never get one. We

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The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for reproduction of all news and editorial matter, or misuses has so determined, an influence on character. It used to be that the granting of leisure. Now we begin to see that to know the proper use of leisure is a greater need. For so many having the time, do not know what to do with it and so fall a prey to the exploiters of leisure. The stone mason found no difficulty in this.

The world is beautiful. We one

can contemplate it long without feeling the wondrous beauty of it. The earth seems under the joyous necessity of being beautiful. Beauty at all events is forever breaking through. Look where we will at nature, beauty faces us. "Nor is it," as someone has pointed out, "a form added to a material, that may serve an artistic purpose. It is not a specialized production as in art. The quality of nature is intrinsic, universal, penetrating, and is as perfect as a swiftness in an Alpine peak. It is found in the most irregular heapings of fragments, in a mountain slope or a torrent."

Remember the daisies," said

Watts, the artist, "they are exquisitely made." Through a microscopic scope, one of the tiny protecting hairs in its stalk, or one of the hundred small yellow florets that form the "daisy's eye," is seen to be beyond description beautiful. Down to the minutest details the daisies are "exquisitely made."

Some places may seem more privileged than others, though often on examination the privilege is not so great as it seems. There may be no

Loch Awe at our doors, yet we are

poor indeed if there is not some bit of beauty within easy reach. The beauty within reach is often more beautiful than we know. We never, it may be, took the trouble to explore.

And, after all, it is easy to overestimate the difficulties confronting the reader in contemporary literature. Before he enters this wilderness he should have got his bearings by long following of the charted roads of the past. There is no reason to think that the great thoroughfares which criticism has laid down, running from Homer to the present day, change their course as we soon as they enter the wood of the present.

The lines laid down by Aristotle run as straight today as they did in his time. A reader who knows something of the past need have no expectation of going widely and permanently astray in the literature of his own time.

O. S.

have a vague impression that many books now regarded as classics were almost completely ignored when they first appeared, but the examples, though not unknown, are far from numerous. The fortune of all but one or two books in every thousand is sealed during that first decade in which our advisers would have let them severely alone.

General acceptance of this counsel, then, would have serious results for authors and publishers—but how about ourselves? Supposing that we spent all our time upon the sifted masterpieces of the past—not asking now just how these masterpieces are to be discovered by such a method—should we lose nothing? Quite clearly, we should lose a great deal. We should lose all the warmth and immediacy of an art which is shaped out of the very stuff of our own living. We should lose the realization, which is above price, that even this clangorous and dazzling present is susceptible of interpretation, of order, and of beauty. (Not a very beauty, to be sure, and very far perhaps from a final order and interpretation, but yet it is something, and it is much, that the contemporary artist does for us in merely adumbrating cosmos beneath the surface of our miscellaneity and disarray.) Contemporary literature proves that art is not a thing of the past, that we are not to be deprived of beauty. It is a literature compound about ourselves. We write it—and who shall ever read it, therefore, with quite the same affectionate understanding that we can bring? Of course, we know very well how slight is the probability that anything written during the last ten years will be able to stand among the supreme products of the last three thousand; but suppose there were something—and we can never be sure unless we have read that intrinsic and supreme excellence which will endure the quiet light of the centuries is not the only thing we have to look for. A book may be almost great for us, at least, to the "work of greatness, which is not fitted to endure. A good book may have been made for the hour and not for the ages, and it must be read, if at all, in the hour for which it was made.

Of course, one may admit the truth of every item in this argument and yet feel that the difficulties which bar the way of the reader in contemporary literature are almost prohibitive. In the first place, there is so much of it that no one can tell us where to begin or give us the faintest assurance that we shall ever win through. Reading in the literature of our own time is like swimming in the middle of the ocean, or like rowing up a river where it is all we can do to overcome the current. Nay, we are constantly carried down stream, for the flood of books which we are told are worth our while is always greater than our

ability to part with the writing and winnowing process which is the main job of every generation of readers.

Every one has heard it laid down as a bit of sage literary advice that one should never read a book which is less than ten years old. It is pretty obvious that this remark also contains its own refutation, for all readers through all past time have practiced the rule it enjoins. We should now have nothing whatever to read. If we should all begin today the custom of ignoring every book less than ten years of age, the presses of the world would soon come to a standstill and the problem of contemporary literature would be emphatically settled once and for all. The probability is overwhelming that a book which waits a full decade for a hearing will never get one. We

Drums on the Congo

The drum, indeed, plays a very important part in the life of Central Africa, for to the native it is a gramophone, an orchestra, a radio, a telegraph, a telephone in one. Over a region as large as Europe it is as commonly used for purposes of communication as Alexander Graham Bell's invention is in the United States. On one occasion, while in a canoe on the Congo above Stanley Falls, we heard, from far in the distance, the boom, boom, boom of a drum, the drummer evidently employing a code resembling our own Morse. My natives promptly ceased their paddling and listened intently; then one of them seized the drum lying in the bottom of the canoe and with a few quick beats answered the mysterious message that was coming to us out of the unknown.

"What are they saying?" I asked.

"It is one man from all same village like these people," he explained. "He is on his way on another river, twenty-thirty miles away. He says good to tell him family fishing is very good so he not come home till tomorrow."

It was precisely as though an American business man were to call up his wife by telephone and tell her not to keep dinner waiting for him as he was spending the night in town.

Every Congo village has its town drum, usually a great hollow log, sometimes three feet in diameter and a dozen feet long, set on blocks under a thatched hut of its own. These town drums are used for communicating with neighboring villages, for sending out summons to dances, feasts, tribal councils . . . for broadcasting news of every kind. If the climatic conditions are propitious, particularly at nightfall, when a sudden hush falls over the great forest, they can be heard, so it is asserted, for sixty miles; it is a well-known fact that government radio messages are frequently outstripped by messages transmitted by the native drums, for the radio service in the Congo, as I discovered, is by no means to be depended upon.

So highly has this means of communication been developed—it is said that certain of the African tribes, notably the Yorubas of Southern Nigeria, can actually talk their language on the drum—and so universal is its use, that nothing happens among the white population which is not promptly disseminated among the natives. Time and again, in the course of our journey down the Congo, we found that the inhabitants of the wood-posts at which the steamer stopped for fuel had been apprised of our coming and knew all about us (this I learned from Amon); that I spent a portion of each day tapping out strange characters on a piece of paper by means of a mysterious clickety-clack machine; that I carried a large black box in which he caught and imprisoned the images of people; and that my wife had a shiny magic tube which, when she pressed a button, could turn night into day. Nothing escapes the notice of your African native, who is as fond of disseminating trivial news by means of the drum as women in small communities at home are fond of gossiping over the telephone.

Of course, one may admit the truth of every item in this argument and yet feel that the difficulties which bar the way of the reader in contemporary literature are almost prohibitive. In the first place, there is so much of it that no one can tell us where to begin or give us the faintest assurance that we shall ever win through. Reading in the literature of our own time is like swimming in the middle of the ocean, or like rowing up a river where it is all we can do to overcome the current. Nay, we are constantly carried down stream, for the flood of books which we are told are worth our while is always greater than our

ability to part with the writing and winnowing process which is the main job of every generation of readers.

To change the figure, contemporary literature is like a vast virgin forest through which no roads have yet been cut, in which there are no signs to show the way. Reviewers have perhaps blazed the rougher kind of trail through it, but their mistakes are so many and their competence so very far from perfect that one feels he might often better do without them. Criticism will some day lay down its long and level roads through this jungle, and our children will pass along them as easily as we do through those of the Victorian period, but in so doing our children will not be reading contemporary literature.

It is this feeling of the difficulties to be encountered that deters the cautious readers who, whenever they hear a new book spoken of, go and read an old one. Let others break the trail and subdue the wilderness; they are for smooth macadam and getting home by nightfall. Peace be unto them. But in every generation of readers there have been a few, and in our own there are more than a few adventurous hearts who accept the thicket to take their chances. They will part from the path many times and often go the longest way about. They will return over and over upon their own steps and will be unable to see the sky above their heads at noonday. They will spend much time to little purpose and with slight advantage. But theirs will be the joys of discovery. They lead the vanguard where the rest of the world will some day follow. It was such as they who found out Shakespeare, singling him from the thickset grove of his equal-seeming fellows such as Dekker and Chettle and Munday. Pioneers such as they have discovered and preserved and in some sense made all the classics which the world is not supposed to deserve. Pedagogues and pedants have always looked down upon them as an inferior grade of literary beings, and they always will, but the pioneers can answer, "at least the without them there would be little or nothing for pedants and pedagogues to prove to us."

Doubtless it is this feeling of the difficulties to be encountered that deters the cautious readers who, whenever they hear a new book spoken of, go and read an old one.

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God With Us

God so determined even his defeats that they became his greatest victories.

God made his enemies as a wind to fill

His homeward-rushing sails. Wherever he went

The Lord was with him, and the Lord upheld him.

—Alfred Noyes.

Sheep Bells at Night

One night he awoke . . . it seemed to him afterwards as if he had lain waiting for something. Anyhow something came. As it were faint, musical rain had invaded his hearing, but the night was clear, for the moon was shining on his window-blind.

The sound came nearer, and revealed itself a delicate tinkling of bells. It drew nearer still and nearer, growing in sweet fulness as it came, till at length a slow torrent of tinklings went past his window in the street below. It was the flow of a thousand little currents of sound, a glisten of silvery threads, like the talking of water-ripples against the side of a barge in a slow canal—all as soft as the moonlight, as exquisite as an odor, each sound tenderly truncated and dull. A great multitude of sheep was shifting its quarters in the night, whence and whether and why he never knew. To his heart they were the messengers of the Moon High. For into that hearth soothed and attuned by their music, memory, not on their own, but that found without breaking their lonely message, but on the ripples of the wind that bloweth where it listeth, came the words, unlooked for, their coming unheralded by any mental premonition. "My peace I give unto you." The sounds died slowly away in the distance, fainting out of the air, even as they had grown upon it, but the words remained.—George Macdonald, in "Robert Falconer."

—Alfred Noyes.

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Brown shadows of the camphor

Gray shadows of the palm,

With flowery moonlight dooming

The pool with silver calm!

All luminous with lotus

Faint ripples have the sands

Where imaged in the water

A snow-white heron stands!

Pal ta-shun. Translated by Evelyn

Nicholas Kerr for The New Orient



Street in St. Paul. From a Drawing by O. Gieberich

"When Tomorrow—"

A nature-loving stone mason, working on a house by the shore of Loch Awe in Scotland, spent his evenings by the loch side. He was, he explained, "drinking in the beauty of God's world."

"Can so inform The mind that is within us, so I can feast my eyes with the memory of my loch."

There by his loch, he was practicing the desireability of lifting one's eyes from the day's task and resting them elsewhere. He had seen the beauty of the world. He was not passing through it with dazed eyes. And a man alive to the earth's beauty who can spend an evening happily in contemplation of it is an all too uncommon type.

Incidentally he had solved the problem of leisure. He knew what he had known of our coming since early morning, though no canoe had preceded us down the river and there was no means of communication by land. How had he learned that we had been added to the number of his invited guests? By the drum, of course. And the only mistake in his information was that we were English, which was not surprising, for in the Congo Americans are unknown, every European who is not a Bula Matadi (Belgian) being an Ighires (Englishman).—E. Alexander Powell, in "The Map That Is Half Unrolled."

The speed and accuracy with which these drum messages are sent, sometimes over long distances, is astonishing. For example, when we arrived at the point on the river where we were to leave the pirogues and follow a trail through the bush to the trading-post, we were astounded to find the trader awaiting us with a hammock and bearers for every member of the party. He told us that he had known of our coming since early morning, though no canoe had preceded us down the river and there was no means of communication by land. How had he learned that we had been added to the number of his invited guests? By the drum, of course. And the only mistake in his information was that we were English, which was not surprising, for in the Congo Americans are unknown, every European who is not a Bula Matadi (Belgian) being an Ighires (Englishman).—E. Alexander Powell, in "The Map That Is Half Unrolled."

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Myra's Victory

By ANNA NELSON REED

Part II

MYRA'S home was a small brown cottage, set back at some distance from the street and surrounded by high tenement houses of the poorer sort. At some time in the past there has been a grass plot in front of the house, but now there were only weeds, and even they were scarce, and there were many spots where the bare earth showed through. Evidences of the late presence of the twins were visible on the little porch as well as in the front yard, for there were plenty of old tin cans with strings tied to them, broken toys, small cart wheels, and various sorts of rubbish.

Myra gave a quick, despairing glance at Barbara as they walked up the path, but the latter smiled back at her cheerfully. The moment the door opened there was a grand rush through the narrow hall, and the twins descended upon them in a most wild and disheveled state, and grinning broadly with delight. They certainly were not handicapped by the shyness of their sister!

The larger and more violent of the two threw himself upon Barbara and clung to her with hands and feet until finally removed by Mrs. Porter, who was protesting to some back region, her sister meanwhile glancing back over her shoulder and saying apologetically: "Please go upstairs to my room, Bab, and take off your things. It's at the back of the house, straight down the hall. I'll come as soon as I can."

Myra's Mother

The stairs were dark and Bab stumbled once or twice, but before she reached the top of the flight a clear and pleasant voice called from the floor above, "Is that you, Myra?" Barbara hastened up the remaining steps and there confronted a tall woman standing in the doorway of the front room. She was certainly beautiful, as her daughter had stated, though she wore an old and shabby dressing gown, and her abundant light hair was decidedly "frayed" (as Barbara mentally termed it). However, her eyes were blue and sweet and kind, and her smile was very charming.

"So you are Myra's new friend," she exclaimed, as Barbara explained her presence. "Come in and sit down a minute. Myra will be busy getting supper and we can have a little talk. Put your hat and coat down anywhere you see a vacant space," with a little laugh. "You mustn't mind the appearance of this room. I don't let Myra dust or clean up in here except once in a great while, for I never can find anything afterward. I suppose you wonder how I can find anything now, but, you see, I'm used to it," and her gay little laugh rang out again.

Barbara nearly gasped. She had never before seen such a disorderly room. Books and papers everywhere—all over the floor, table, and chairs, and dust! Mrs. Simmons tipped some books off a chair, and told her visitor to be seated.

Pure Gold

"I'm so glad you have taken Myra up," said her mother. "She's so painfully shy that I feared she wouldn't make friends, but she's really pure gold when you come to know her. She hasn't any taste, poor little thing, and I'm too busy to do much about her clothes and can't afford to have them made, so we just get along as well as we can. I tell her it doesn't matter much what we wear so long as we are decently covered!"

"And the twins—have you seen them? They run wild most of the time, but I think it is good for them to play around and get plenty of fresh air. Myra doesn't have time to do much with them in the morning, what with getting their breakfast (and they are always so hungry, the little scamps) and making the beds, but she gives them a good clean-up at night. As for me I often work so late at night that I have to sleep late in the morning and sometimes don't eat anything till noon when Myra gets home, and then we have a sort of picnic lunch."

"And now, my dear, I must go back to work. Did Myra tell you where her room was? And she will join you there? Very well, then, good-bye till supper time, and don't mind if I am a bit late. I get so absorbed sometimes that I forget I am hungry, and then Myra, the good child, insists on getting me something to eat late at night." With this, Mrs. Simmons turned to her desk and Barbara departed.

A Contrast

What a contrast Myra's room was to her mother's! Small, with sloping walls on two sides (being in the "ell"), but with all the light and air that the two little windows would afford and most immaculate in its cleanliness and order. Bab drew a sigh of admiration and laid her hat and coat very carefully on the white single bed. Then she sat down and, as she called it, "arranged her thoughts."

"There's one thing sure," she said to herself, as she regarded the spotlessly clean though faded rag rug which partly covered the floor and the white curtains of coarse texture which were carefully looped back at each window, "those twins never get in here, and I wonder how she keeps them out. But she seems to be able to do most everything!"

Supper was another revelation.

Puffy omelet, baking powder biscuit, light as a feather, canned peaches, served in little old-fashioned glasses, and a glass of milk at each plate.

"We never have meat at night," explained Myra. "It isn't good for the teeth and anyway" (with a brave little lift of the head) "it costs too much."

"Yes, indeed," agreed Bab, "and nothing could be better than this lovely omelet. Do you mean to say you made this and the biscuits, too, Myra?"

"Yes," replied Myra, flushing a little under the admiration apparent in her friend's tone. "I do all the cooking. You see, Mother's so busy, she can't." Then, as she saw the perplexed look in Barbara's eyes—"She writes—stories and other things, you know."

Bab was filled with awe. "Do you

mean—are they published in magazines and all that?" Myra hesitated a little and her quick color rose again. "Sometimes," she said, and turned suddenly to the bigger twin.

"Baby," she exclaimed, "you must eat more slowly!"

Barbara couldn't help wondering if there was anything Mrs. Simon's didn't leave to Myra, but then, she probably must be free for her wonderful work, she supposed rather dubiously. ♦ ♦ ♦

the girls hastened into the living room where Mrs. Porter was busy sewing. "Mother!" exclaimed Bab. "Myra has something lovely to tell us. Do put down your work and listen!" Her mother smilingly obeyed.

Myra needed no urging. "Aunt Clara is coming!" she began joyously, "and oh, I'm so glad!"

"Aunt Clara?" repeated Mrs. Porter. "Yes, haven't I ever told you about her? She's such a dear and mom didn't leave to Myra, but then, she probably must be free for her wonderful work, she supposed rather dubiously. ♦ ♦ ♦

About three months after Bab's visit to Myra's home, the former, having just finished her Saturday afternoon's practice, had risen from the piano with a sigh of relief, and spied her friend hastening down the street. She was somewhat surprised to see her, Saturday being Myra's "busy day" at home, but the girl was now a frequent visitor. She admired Bab's mother very much, and Mrs. Porter, by dint of some gentle hints and suggestions, received very gratefully, had succeeded in changing Myra's general appearance to a wonderful extent.

The pigtail had disappeared, her hair having been neatly "bobbed" by Mrs. Porter herself, who was quite an adept at the art, and as it was rather heavy with a slight wave in it, the bobbing was a great improvement. When Myra had received her first simple lesson in dressing, Bab had produced a pretty, almost unworn house dress of her mother's, which had been hanging up in the attic for some time, the three—Mrs. Porter, Bab and Myra—put their heads together and created a very good-looking school dress for the latter. When Myra saw herself in the mirror, clad in this gown which was by far the prettiest she had ever worn, her eyes filled with tears, and turning to Mrs. Porter, she caught one of her hands and kissed it passionately—then darted from the room and house.

And now, on this bright spring day, an almost pretty Myra, her eyes shining and her white teeth (her one beauty) flashing in a smile of delight, rushed up the steps to meet Bab at the door.

Good News

"Oh, Bab!" she cried. "We've had the best news! Such a lovely thing has happened to us—let me come in so I can tell your mother too!" and



This Bird House Is in a Tree Near the Canadian Border. It Has Several Compartments, Representing an Office, a Garage, and a Seven-Story "Apartment" Dwelling. It Was Built by a Lover of Birds So That It Is Cat-Proof.

Our Friends, the Books

A Book of Discovery

FOR grown-ups and children alike this seems to be an age of outlines, of gathering together correlated material and the tracing of effects and causes. "The Story of Mankind," by Van Loon has attempted to do for children what Wells' "Outline of History" did for adults. Hillery's "Child's History of the World," adapted to young readers in a rhythmic narrative and distinct illustrations, is another excellent example of the thought and scholarship being devoted to children needs in the book world.

There is a treat waiting for all those big and little children who have not yet found "A Book of Discovery" by M. B. Syng, F. R. H. S., with subtitle, "The history of the world's exploration from the earliest times to the finding of the South Pole."

This book inspires with the courage and daring of all explorers. "Hope went before them and the world was wide," quotes the author.

From the reverent reference to the earliest record of creation, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth," to the last call to further adventure and invention, the book is replete with beauty, dignity, and thrills. The illustrations and maps "from authentic sources" are a treasure in themselves. The chapter headings read like stories, "Baffin Finds His Bay," "The Search for Timbuktu," "Tasman finds Tasmania."

The book contained one of its delightful word pictures, it would be a discovery, indeed for the lover of maps—"joyous charts

Tom Brown Himself

THOMAS HUGHES always maintained that he was not the hero of the "Tom Brown books" with merely that in writing of the commonest type of English schoolboy he gave him the commonest name he could think of. "Why, he is a much braver, and nobler, and purer fellow than I," said Mr. Hughes.

Nevertheless, lovers of the books have often thought otherwise. They find many points of resemblance in the lives and characters of the real and fictional Tom.

Both were born in "the dear old royal county" of Berks and proud of it; both were born in the beautiful vale of White Horse and constrained "to pity people who weren't born in a vale"; both were born in a quiet old-fashioned country village, in the shadow of the everlasting hills" which investigation proves to be Uffington with its splendid old Cross church.

That one was a squire's oldest son and the other a vicar's second master very little. Both came to know the sleepy Berkshire village thoroughly. They played at prisoner's base, rounders, high-cock-a-lorum, cricket, and football with the village children. They witnessed the jingling matches, the back-swording, the wrestling, the donkey-racing at the annual "feast-days."

White Horse Vale

Likewise they had their first lessons in nature, geography and history in the emerald fields of White Horse Vale. There they met foxes, hares, hawks, plovers and partridges, with now and then a solitary raven. There they learned the secrets of the birds and beasts and flowers, and came in good time to know all the neighboring folk, their ways and songs and stories.

They ventured to the top of the highest hill in the chalk range, the famous White Horse Hill itself. They visited the ruins of the ancient Roman camp on its summit and played about its gates and mounds and ditches. They traced the course of the old Roman road, running straight as an arrow along the whole ridge.

They inspected the White Horse, emblem of the Saxons, carved in the chalk hill to commemorate the victory of Ashdown a thousand years before their time. There learned many a story of the brave Saxon leaders—Ethelred, the Unready, and Alfred, later called the Great. This was Alfred's own country, and the neighboring village of Wantage his birthplace.

They climbed the Giant's Stair; they explored the Dragon's Hill, where perhaps St. George had his encounter; they knew Wayland Smith's cave better than Sir Walter Scott himself; they heard the Blowing Stone and the Pusey horn. All the wonders of the Vale were known to both.

Like his hero, Tom himself began his school career early. The first school which he attended was a private one, in the neighboring county of Hants, where the construing of Latin and Greek, and holiday excursions on the downs were never-to-be-forgotten events.

Like his hero, too, he went next to Rugby, the famous public school on the River Avon. The Rev. John Hughes chose it for his little son because his own classmate, Dr. Thomas Arnold, was then in charge. No better leader and guide for a growing boy could be found, as the Rugby volume proves. That the doctor was drawn from life cannot be questioned. In his teaching and example he found the purpose of the book. How they inspired Tom's own adventures in the "thoughtful life" all readers will recall.

The Classics at Rugby

Here he had more Latin and Greek, 20 lines of Virgil and Euclid in the lower fourth form, with Agamemnon, Pericles, Tacitus and others to follow. However, he excelled in sports, rather than in scholarship.

To Oxford he next went, to Oriel College where his father and Dr. Arnold had gone before him. This was the St. Ambrose of his story and has changed very little since. The garret rooms of his freshman year are still pointed out to visitors.

Life went on about the same as it did at Rugby, with Greek and Latin, and boating races, and new friends and comrades. With all his love for fun and adventure, Tom was a rather serious-minded young fellow, a true Brown. He studied faithfully and received his degree in the allotted three years.

Having determined upon law for his profession he went up to London to prepare himself for it. At the age of 26 he finished his reading and was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple. The same year he was married. A few years later he settled at Wimbleton where the famous "Tom Brown" books were written.

The huge success of the Rugby volume was a surprise to the serious young lawyer. Little had he thought that he was writing one of the best boys' books of the century. But so it was. The sequel followed but was never so popular.

Neither was any of his other books to know a similar fame. His "Memorials of a Brother," his "Life of Alfred

the Great" his "Vacation Rambles" are practically forgotten now.

"Tom Brown's School Days" remains a favorite everywhere.

It must be remembered, however, that Thomas Hughes' chief interest in life was not the making of books, but the practice of law. His writing was a mere pastime when compared with his other work, for he served his country in many capacities. Twice he sat in Parliament as an advanced Liberal, strongly defending his ideas of justice and right, "trying to drive the nail where he wanted it to go," in true Tom Brown fashion. Later he became Queen's Counsel. His last position was that of county court judge in the Chester district.

He was a friend of all men, big-hearted, sympathetic, and kind. None was too low, or indeed too high for his consideration. He was an ardent champion of the poor and the oppressed. Like the Brown family in general, he could not leave the most disreputable lame dog on the other side of a stile. All his life he went about doing good, in helping his fellow-men to lead a "brave, simple, and Christian life."

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Current Events

The Khyber Pass Railway

and robber tribesmen, owning no allegiance to Great Britain or Afghanistan, infested the mountains. Now all this is to be changed. Civilization has been called in to tame the mountains and the surrounding tribesmen and the camel and mule caravans will probably disappear. The Khyber Pass railway has been completed—it has taken five years to construct—and opened in the presence of a brilliant gathering. It is expected that the railway will bring many blessings in its train, turning the tribesmen from their warlike habits to peaceful occupations.

A Success for the League

You will remember reading last week of the test case that had been presented to the League of Nations. Was it strong enough to prevent war between Greece and Bulgaria? The Council of the League was hurriedly summoned. It issued its orders, and in a few days the danger was over. The troops of each country had been withdrawn to their own territory, and the League's authority was established.

Now a commission of inquiry will proceed to the spot and make investigations as to what led to the trouble.

Aristide Briand of France, the president, in speaking at the close of this historic session of the Council, said that this settlement alone had justified the existence of the League. He dedicated the session to the memory of two men—an American and a Frenchman—Woodrow Wilson, who proposed and realized the League of Nations, and Leon Bourgeois, who presided over the peace conference commission which adopted the League Covenant.

Constantinople Today

Constantinople, famous in history for hundreds of years, has fallen from its high estate. It is no longer even the capital of Turkey. And there are certain aspects of the situation in that city which seem to point to the fact that it is unlikely to thrive unless the Turks undergo a change of viewpoint. At present their dislike of the foreigner sometimes carries them to fantastic extremes, and does not encourage trade and commerce.

There is little that is Turkish about Constantinople. Most of the business has been carried on by foreigners. Buildings and engineering enterprises are largely foreign, and so are the tramways, telephones, and electric power station. Yet now the Turkish language must predominate. No advertisement or notice may be made public which does not carry a Turkish translation. And this is but one of the difficulties the foreign merchant has to contend with.

At the same time the Turks are giving up many of their own old customs and traditions. The Caliphate is no more; the fez, or national headdress, is being discarded for the panama, and Turkish ladies are dropping the veil and adopting European clothes.

Things will no doubt improve in Constantinople and elsewhere in Turkey when the "Young Turk" has learned the wisdom of tolerance and the value of the proverb, "Make haste slowly."



YOUNG SCULPTORS IN A NEW YORK SCHOOL USING SOAP INSTEAD OF CLAY

Characters From Shakespeare

Who Knows?

In each of the following sentences is hidden the name of a character from one of Shakespeare's plays, the letters spelling it being in their correct order.

1. They came to Rome on Thursday.

2. In the middle are rose-trees and a sundial.

3. This seaport I admire very much.

4. My dog, the rascal! I banish into the garden.

5. Shall we picnic here or land on the island?

6. Let my old mac be the last thing packed.

7. To the parcel I added a box of paints.

8. She ate her orange at once.

9. In the necklace I am a sham let us buy another.

10. Reaching the stream, I ran daringly across the plank bridge.

They climbed the Giant's Stair;

they explored the Dragon's Hill,

EDUCATIONAL

What Johns Hopkins Has Done With Fifty Years

New York, N. Y.
Special Correspondence
ON FEBRUARY twenty-second next, the Johns Hopkins University will celebrate its fifty-eighth birthday. Compared with equally famous but more venerable institutions of learning in the United States and in Europe Johns Hopkins is a mere youngster. Yet its half-century has been an extremely important period in the development of American education, for Johns Hopkins was the pioneer in introducing graduate instruction and research in this country.

Directed for the first quarter of a century by one of the few educational geniuses that the United States has known—Daniel C. Gilman—the university was always small in numbers and of late years poor in financial resources; but it has turned out an astonishing number of able graduates and has furnished the seeds from which many graduate schools in other parts of the country have burgeoned. It has become, now, the university set forth the needs of which may be forthcoming on its fiftieth birthday, the current issue of the Johns Hopkins Alumni Magazine (October) contains a series of brief articles on the work of the different departments. They make interesting and impressive reading.

Men and Publications

Not buildings but men, was Gilman's famous motto and he might have added to this "publications as well as men" for almost at once began a series of scholarly journals to which the staff and graduate students contributed. The American Journal of Mathematics, edited by Sylvester; The American Chemical Journal, edited by Remsen; The American Journal of Philology, edited by Gildersleeve; Modern Language Notes, edited by A. Marshall Elliott (the first numbers printed by himself); the Johns Hopkins Studies in History and Political Science, edited by Herbert B. Adams—a series which Bryce said was "Admirable; we have nothing here to compare with it"; these were the publications which marked a departure in the activities of American universities. The mission of Johns Hopkins was the discovery and dissemination of new truths rather than the instruction of students; and the University Press was an important factor in the success of this ideal. Other series in the medical sciences, geology, biology and education have followed but the chief distinction attaches to these older journals edited by the group that Gilman gathered around him for the opening of the university.

This emphasis on scholarship and investigation rather than instruction was also responsible for the fact that Hopkins men were largely instrumental in organizing several American learned societies. Thus, Elliott, the head of the romance-language department, founded the Modern Language Association of America in 1883 and for many years edited the association's publications. Adams of the department of history was influential in organizing the American Historical Society (1884) and as secretary directed its procedure until 1900. Professor R. T. Ely (best known as a Wisconsin economist) was one of the founders of the American Economic Association and Professor W. W. Willoughby (still the head of the political science department) was prominent in the formation in 1903 of the American Political Science Association. For 10 years he was the editor of the American Political Science Review.

Pioneer Departments

A number of departments were organized for the first time in this country. Thus, the first laboratory in the United States specifically for psychology was established in 1881 under G. Stanley Hall. The scientific study of Semitic philology was begun in 1883, when Paul Haupt came to the United States to begin the Oriental Seminary at Johns Hopkins. The Polychrome Bible—a complete critical edition of the Hebrew Bible with the different strata of the several books printed in different colors in order to make possible instant comprehension of the analysis—was planned and is being edited by Prof. Paul Haupt with the collaboration of American and foreign scholars.

In every age the writings of Chaucer have appealed to scholars and to lovers of literature, and some of the editions printed have been excellent, but none has satisfied the demands of modern scholarship. The reason for this lies in the fact that no manuscript written by Chaucer himself or revised is known to exist. Of the 73 manuscripts existing, some complete and some fragmen-

try—Conklin of Princeton, Harrison of Yale, and Morgan and Wilson of Columbia—are Hopkins alumnus of the starred geologists in "American Men of Science." 12 came from Hopkins, and others from the university next in rank. This kind of primacy, of course, proves nothing but is not without interest, considering the university's youth and the competition that it has had from older and richer institutions.

The university was opened 50 years ago with great elation. Professor C. M. McLean Cattell, some years ago listed 9500 American scientists, 1000 of whom were, by the vote of the foremost scientists of the country "starred" as leaders in their respective fields. Of 193 starred leaders in chemistry, 24 had been trained at Hopkins, seven more than at the university that was second on the list; of the physicists, 22 had been trained at Hopkins; 19 more than at the second university. Six of 14 presidents of the American Physical Society had been Hopkins men. H. Newell Martin, who had been president with Thomas H. Huxley, came to this country to establish the first American biological department, in which systematic research carried on together by graduate students and instructors formed the chief feature of the work. It can hardly be an accident that four of the half dozen most eminent biologists in the coun-

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Study Projects for Monitor Readers

Why has the bombardment of Damascus been characterized as a question that will put the League of Nations to a real test?

Has the French mandate over Syria, of which Damascus is the capital, proved of advantage to that country? In what way? What control has the League over mandatory powers?

(See Monitor of Oct. 31 and Nov. 2.)

To what degree may the new Sargent murals in Boston be regarded as a summing up of this great artist's abilities?

Is it possible for a modern to possess himself sufficiently of the viewpoint of an ancient civilization to give a satisfying interpretation of classic legends?

What use of the symbols of other ages as vehicles for modern ideas, as in Bernard Shaw's historical drama, in Wagner's "Ring," and in the poetry of Keats, Shelley, and H. W. Longfellow?

(See Monitor of Nov. 3 and 4.)

Two questions, based on matters of public interest recently printed in The Christian Science Monitor, are put regularly in the above form on the Thursday Educational Page. The purpose of these questions is: To assist in a more thoughtful reading of the Monitor—on the part of all its readers. To present questions adapted to use as the basis of discussion or debate in secondary schools and colleges; frequently one for the upper elementary schools.

Laboratory Course to Produce Critical Text of English Classic

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence
A LABORATORY course for the production of a critical text of a great English classic is a new thing in scholarship, but at University of Chicago, this fall, instructors and a selected group of graduate students are to work on 66 manuscripts of Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" for the purpose of producing from them a critical text of this famous masterpiece. It seems almost incomprehensible that no critical text has ever been produced of the greatest work of one of the three greatest poets who have ever written in the English language, but such is the fact, states Miss Edith Rickert, associate professor of English, who is helping conduct the course.

The chief obstacle to such a work lay in the fact that there were too many Chaucer manuscripts, but they were too widely scattered to be accessible for close and comparative study. As it has been impossible to study all the manuscripts separately, or to bring them together in one place, the Chaucer scholars of University of Chicago decided to procure, if possible, exact photostatic copies of as many as possible and bring them together at the university for co-operative study. The university advanced \$10,000 for the expenses of the project, and permission has been secured to make photostatic copies of 66 of the 73 manuscripts. It is hoped that permission to photostat the rest may be secured.

Editorial Chaucer have been published from the time of Caxton about 1478 to the present, but of the 73 manuscripts of the "Canterbury Tales" known to be in existence, not more than eight have been critically studied as a basis for these editions, while many of the manuscripts have been examined in only the most cursory fashion.

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Chinese Classics Returning to Their Own in Chinese Schools

Changsha, China
Special Correspondence

THE reopening of schools and colleges after the summer vacation shows a remarkable change in the interest of the Chinese students. In place of the all-consuming desire to seek Western studies to the neglect of their ancient literary studies, a call has come for more Chinese literature and history with a corresponding reduction in the amount of foreign material in the curriculum. The new current is strong in this center that it probably represents a general tendency all over China.

It must be remembered that the new schools are practically the growth of the last 25 years. A few enterprising enterprises existed earlier and gave higher as well as lower education to small number of Chinese students. But as long as the old régime continued the classics were held in high esteem and were useless to them. They have developed in a special direction which units them for the necessary duties of other positions that alone are open to them. Within the last week two such have returned to this place, one an engineer and the other a qualified agriculturist with almost a hopeless future.

On the other hand, the openings as liable today call for a knowledge of Chinese and foreign subjects.

The leaders in the new movements are men who have made the Chinese language an instrument of expressing modern ideas. Hu Shih and others of his kind are accomplished scholars who are at home in two languages. They and their followers are leading the youth of China alone with a desire for Western studies and thought, but even more with an appreciation of the high value of the writings that have come down from the past in their own land.

This is tending to go so far as to lead some men to slight a knowledge of foreign history and literature, with a tendency to scorn what they do not know. Chinese sources of the extreme manifestations of that educational nationalism are, one feels, but a temporary response to the violence of the campaigns waged against foreign ideals in education which have ruled hitherto. The saner and more permanent elements are trying simply to restore the balance that was lost when China's youth adopted whatever was Western and turned its back on the native culture.

ENTHUSIASTIC RETURN TO CHINESE
As an attempt to reach normality and balance the new movement is being received with open arms. Western subjects are to continue, and knowledge of foreign languages will be necessary. In some of the branches of study a whole set of technical terms will have to be created and gain their place. But the process is under way. Commissions are working on the adoption of Chinese terms, particularly in natural science. The present lack of these will make it necessary to use English or European terms for some time to come.

But the desire of the colleges and universities, acting under the new tendency, is to urge that Chinese teachers at least should commence to make use of their own tongue in the classroom even for the teaching of Western subjects. But in order not to denationalize the Chinese any more, additional importance is to be given to literature and to the history of China. Teachers trained in modern pedagogical methods are being demanded for purely Chinese sub-

Young Leaders

Other indemnities similarly returned or to be returned add to this number or promise to do so soon. The return of these students from abroad has raised a great problem. The earlier ones who had secured American or European degrees reached high positions in industry shortly. When one runs over the names of the most powerful men in the diplomatic and educational worlds, he is surprised to realize how few they have been out of college. Wellington Koo and C. T. Wang are still comparatively youthful, such leaders as those recently speaking for China at Honolulu are still in their twenties or early thirties. The intellectuals in Peking who are the leaders of the new learning are by no means graybeards. Men like Hu Shih and T. T. Liu are young men.

But this does not tell the whole story. There are misfits among them. In their eagerness to see the new learning, many of them have gone so far as to neglect Chinese almost altogether. In a land where elegant writing is a highly prized art, by far the largest number of returned students and many of the graduates from the modern schools cannot compose a simple letter. Some of them are so far behind the times that they are compelled to give their

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STUDY AT HOME

IMPETUS GIVEN CHICAGO CLOTH MART RECENTLY

Cold Weather Aids Demand
for Heavy Goods—Novelty
Gingham Popular

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (Special)—The last week in the Chicago textile market has been among the largest in volume of sales and yardage seen in several years. None of this was of a speculative nature. It was liberal buying and the choosing of merchandise and stocks which were in immediate demand.

Cold weather, virtually a month ahead of time, brought a demand for blankets, comforters, and general bedding which was all for spot delivery. Good merchandise was wanted, and prices were not carpeting at prices.

Along with the general line of selling were domestics which established new records for the week. Instead of selling by the piece, as has been customary for too long, there was a demand for goods by the case, sheet, pillow cases of good quality, and pillow tubes of cotton batiste and muslin in the bleached variety were on early order.

Much of this decided stimulation was due to the special circular on domestics issued by the Merchants and issued, and to the big clearance sale of Carson Pirie Scott & Co. Yet none of the quotations were much below par, only when quantities were limited, and this had no effect on general markets.

Novelty Gingham Popular

Cotton business, as gingham, percale, broadcloth, and the English prints, has not been active as many buyers would like them. The great hams, of novelty type, have sprung into selling prominence. Field's have brought out a new gingham which is different, not only because it is bordered, but it is 27 inches wide and 54 inches long. It makes a good ham, a matter of only a few minutes' work. This material is offered in small piece yardage and is named Sylvan Borders, with a delivery date of Jan. 15.

In the cotton and rayon mixtures there is a decided increase in business and the use of rayon, rather than silk has resulted in a good fabric at less than the former cost when silk was incorporated with the cotton threads. Colors are a great factor in all selling. At the moment these are brilliant, as buttercup yellow, pumpkins, orange, and citrus tones generally.

Woolens in Better Demand

The woolen business has definitely felt the weather effect upon business and the weavers show that retailers are reducing stocks quickly. Selling emphasis is placed upon baldriggens, jerseys, and satin finished woolen materials, or those of the suiting type.

There is a growing demand for plinths, in large block effects, as large as blanket plaids, and these are used for lining for coats, for cloth coats, and for the college mises the entire coat is woven in one piece.

Silk continues to hold a high place in all textile sales. Velvets, in brocaded effects of multicolored motifs, and in the plain chiffon velvet, are reaching new quotas for mass sale from the wholesale end. Metal cloths are equally popular.

The sheer silks, as chiffons, are in better selling demand today than for several seasons. Yet, the whole scheme of silk selling is largely based on the satin finished materials and it is this which is 50 per cent of the silks sold in this class of crepe, with no apparent change yet in sight.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans Boston New York

Renewal rate 5% 4%

Outstanding com'ls paper 4% 4%

Year maturities 4% 4%

Customers' com'ls loans 4% 4%

Individ. com'ls 4% 4%

Today's Premiums 4% 4%

Bar silver in New York 69¢

Bar silver in London 32¢

Bar gold in London 48¢

Mexican dollars 52¢

Acceptance Market

Prime English Bills 3% 2%

60 days 3% 2%

60 days 2% 2%

4 months 3% 2%

5 months 3% 2%

6 months 4% 3%

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general 4% per cent higher.

Leading Central Banks

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and the banking centers of foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Austria 4% Bucharest 6%

Boston 3% Copenhagen 5%

Edmonton 3% Helsinki 5%

Denmark 4% London 5%

Kansas City 4% Madrid 5%

Minneapolis 4% Mexico City 5%

Philadelphia 5% Paris 5%

Richmond 4% Prague 4%

San Francisco 5% Riga 4%

St. Louis 4% Stockholm 4%

Amsterdam 3% Tokyo 4%

Athens 6% Bombay 4%

Barcelona 5% Tokyo 4%

Brussels 5% Vienna 9%

Calcutta 5% Warsaw 10%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign

exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Last Current previous Parity

Sterling \$1.245 1.245 1.245

Cables 4.814 4.814 4.814

French francs 0.9274 0.9465 0.935

Belgian francs 0.453 0.453 0.453

Sw. francs 1.245 1.245 1.245

Liire 0.9286 0.9286 0.9286

Marks 2.281 2.281 2.281

Deutsch 4.025 4.025 4.025

Sweden 2.267 2.267 2.267

Norway 2.082 2.082 2.082

Denmark 2.491 2.493 2.493

Spain 1.17 1.17 1.17

Portugal 0.512 0.512 0.512

Greece 0.161 0.161 0.161

Austria 1.14 1.14 1.14

Brazil 1.125 1.125 1.125

Barbados 1.422 1.422 1.422

Poland 1.175 1.175 1.175

Hungary 1.175 1.175 1.175

Jugoslavia 0.1774 0.1774 0.1774

Finland 0.253 0.253 0.253

Czechoslovakia 0.2964 0.2964 0.2964

Russia 0.245 0.245 0.245

Shanghai (tael) 7.977 7.972 7.982

Hong Kong 5.962 5.962 5.962

India 4.248 4.248 4.248

Yokohama 1.0210 1.0200 1.0200

Uruguay 1.0210 1.0200 1.0200

Chile 1.213 1.213 1.213

Peru 1.00 1.00 1.00

Canadian Ex. 1.00 1.00 1.00

1 per thousand.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Nov. 5—The principal items in this week's statement of Bank of France (in francs) compare as follows:

Nov. 5—Nov. 6 '24

Gold 5,547,500,000 5,544,500,000

Silver 311,000,000 302,400,000

Gold & silver 4,859,000,000 4,846,900,000

Circulation 4,911,400,000 4,763,200,000

Deps 2,568,400,000 2,281,800,000

Adv to state 41,400,000 22,100,000,000

Bank rate 6% 6%

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low	High	Low
Adams Ex. col 4s '28	85	85	NY Long Branch 4s	90
Ajax Rub. 5s '36	102	102	Ning. Loc. & P. 5s	88
Am. Ag. Chem. 1st cu	104	104	North So. Ry. 5s A. 81	104
Am. Ag. Chem. 7s '41	101	101	North So. Ry. 5s A. 81	104
Ala. Bnd 5s	100	100	North So. Ry. 5s A. 81	104
Am. Chain deb 6s '23	97	97	North Pac. 5s '27	105
Am. Cotton Oil 5s '21	97	97	North Pac. 5s '27	105
Am. Smelting & Ref. 5s '27	101	101	North Pac. 5s '27	105
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Am. T. & T. col 4s '29	97	97	Ohio Pub. Ser. 7s '27	110
Am. T. & T. deb 5s '40	97	97	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
Am. T. & T. deb 5s '42	102	102	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
Am. T. & T. & E. deb 5s '42	98	98	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
Am. T. & T. & E. deb 5s '43	98	98	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
Am. T. & T. & E. deb 5s '44	101	101	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
Am. T. & T. & E. deb 5s '45	101	101	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
Anaconda Co. 5s '23	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
Anaconda Co. 7s '28	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
And. Co. 5s '24	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
And. Co. 5s '25	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
And. Co. 5s '26	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
And. Co. 5s '27	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
And. Co. 5s '28	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
And. Co. 5s '29	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
And. Co. 5s '30	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
And. Co. 5s '31	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
And. Co. 5s '32	104	104	Ohio Riv. 6s '48	102
And. Co. 5s '33	104			

BRITISH TRY FOR LOCAL OPTION

Autumn Campaign Opened in Manchester for Control of Liquor Traffic

MANCHESTER, Eng., Oct. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Speaking at the big meeting in the Manchester Free Trade Hall which initiated the great autumn campaign for local option, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance, the chairman, the Rt. Hon. Sir Donald McLean, said:

The world's attention is drawn to the United States and the greater social experiment of all-time—the establishment of prohibition. Vast sums have been expended in the avoidance of the truth, but "murder will out," and the facts are slowly being told. They say there are no laws. Who expected anything of the kind? The greatest prohibition document in existence today is the Ten Commandments. Is there anything like perfect observance of these? Does anyone propose to abolish them because of that?

A Fair Chance

Give this great experiment a fair chance, and let us see what the result is in this country is not placing the same as regards the United States, nor are some of the self-governing dominions. Suppose we had gone dry and the French ships, together with their great industries, would not think of coming to us. What should we think of the French Nation? I think we should call on her to observe the courtesies and laws of the game.

The American politician takes up this question because of the overwhelming public opinion, not for the result, but for the right of the people to decide for themselves the fate of this law. What about ourselves, and what lies immediately before us? There has been great improvement undoubtedly—the streets of our great cities and the lanes of our rural areas point strongly to that, and we thank God for it, but that the need for drastic reform is still overwhemming.

Immense Expenditure

As regards the expenditure, Mr. Wilson estimated that no less than £116,000,000 were spent last year, no less than £137,000,000 go in taxes. Whenever a friend of ours has been down, we have a large portion of his goes towards the upkeep of the navy, army, etc., at the same time I remember what John Morley said about the "disorder, degradation, and worse than death" in the liquor traffic. The amount spent on the liquor trade would maintain the whole army of those at present out of work.

We should make an appeal on behalf of young children and young children, in the other words, those who were prompted a "charter of childhood," that the child should be given the means of development materially and spiritually. They should be the first to receive the benefits of this, and be put in a position to earn a livelihood. The enemies of the child are poverty, disease and drink, and the greatest of these is drink. I call you as I call myself to a reawakening to our responsibilities in this matter. In spite of all difficulties we are on the winning side.

Suppression of Traffic

Mr. Leif Jones said that the purpose of the campaign was primarily to unite temperance opinion with the demand for temperance reform. He believed in the suppression of the liquor traffic by the vote of the people, because of the harm the liquor trade was doing to the nation, and always had done physically, morally, economically, and socially. The burden was too heavy to be borne. He continued:

We are today less protected against the misdeeds of the liquor traffic than at any time in the last 400 years. There has grown up in the country a system of selling drink in clubs. If drink is to be sold in clubs it should be under the same regulations and rules as in the public house. Then, again, we should have protection from motorcar drivers who drive in the public house, the law to be drunk in charge of a motorcar, but when is a man drunk? Such a man should not drink at all.

Enlightening Figures

Comparing the amounts spent annually on drink and in other ways, Mr. Leif Jones pointed out that £316,000,000 was being spent on drink, only £28,000,000 on public education, £76,000,000 on milk, £30,000,000 on bread, £65,000,000 on domestic coal, £24,000,000 on old-age pensions, £8,000,000 on hospitals. He added:

Industry enriches a nation, drink impoverishes it. The shipping, mining, cotton and wool industries are depressed, but the breweries and distilleries are making vast profits. It is a parasitic trade feeding upon the country.

Mrs. Philip Snowden said that they were entitled to rejoice because of

the change in public sentiment on the question of temperance. In her own experience in public life she had noticed a very great advance in all classes in favor of temperance and total abstinence, and she emphasized that they now had all Christian churches united upon the problem of temperance reform for the first time.

The Moderate Drinker

She firmly believed that it was not the drunkard who kept the public house doors open, and that if everybody who drank only a little were to stop drinking, she was not sure that the liquor trade might not have gone down. How foolish, she continued, to spend something like £320,000,000 annually on strong drink when it did not appreciate, vast a sum that was. The money spent on drink during the last five years would have built 4,000,000 new houses at £400 each, with £100 each for furnishing.

She did not believe in the sincerity of the Christian who would defend the liquor habit and the liquor trade, and she did not value in the slightest degree the intelligence of the politician or of the social reformer who did not make a stand against the liquor trade. She concluded with an appeal that they should suppress this traffic for the sake of the children, in order that they might receive the best out of life.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

That in view of the urgent necessity for curtailing the production and expenditure for developing our home markets, for increasing the efficiency of our workers in all classes of life, for reducing unemployment, for improving the health of the nation and raising the standard of living, we propose to submit to each meeting demands from Parliament that the people shall be empowered to protect themselves against the liquor traffic in their own localities by their direct votes.

INCREASE REPORTED IN PAY OF TEACHERS

Washington Education Association Holds Annual Meeting

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The average of teachers' salaries has increased in this State in 12 years from \$81 to \$145, according to A. B. Marsh, secretary of the Washington Education Association, who held its thirty-ninth annual meeting here.

The meetings here have been attended by W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen, L. E. Sheppard, president of the conductors, and other local officers.

WAR-TIME RAIL WAGES FAVORED

Trainmen and Conductors Chairmen Sponsor Move for Return.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5 (AP)—Restoration of war-time wage levels sought by transportation brotherhoods in 1923 and 1924 is the objective of a new campaign started here.

The western joint association of general chairmen of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors, meeting here, has approved proposals centering on a return of wages in effect after rates had been advanced to meet prices as they expanded during the war.

Such an increase would involve more than \$25,000,000 a year when applied to the 200,000 card and train service employees. The war-time levels cut 12 per cent in the United States Railroad Labor Board in July, 1921, ranged from \$6.64 a day for switch tenders to \$7 a day for passenger conductors.

Campaigns for increases in 1923 and 1924 brought back about 5 per cent of the 1921 reductions.

The proposals of the Western group will go before the Southern Association in Washington next Tuesday and a week later before the Eastern association in Cleveland. As agreed on by representatives of the three associations, the proposals may go before the railroad managers within 30 days, it was indicated. Until then details of the Western group's position are withheld.

The Western association today elected officers and a conference committee, which, if necessary, may appear before the Southern and Eastern meetings.

The meetings here have been attended by W. G. Lee, president of the trainmen, L. E. Sheppard, president of the conductors, and other local officers.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Secretary Hoover is quite right, from the American point of view, in calling attention to the menace to American industry in the control of raw materials by foreign governments. What was done by Great Britain with rubber served to arouse the apprehension of a nation of users of automobile tires. But

much the same thing had been done before with tin, by Great Britain and Bolivia together. Not long ago Americans, unfortunate enough to have made a habit out of coffee-drinking, were complaining because the Brazilian Government had pushed up the price by putting an embargo on exports of the coffee bean. Chile could do the same thing with nitrates, Japan with silks, and perhaps India with tea. There are indeed possibilities of heavy losses to the United States if the strategy of the British rubber growers should be generally imitated.

But this is one of the questions which should not be discussed from an American or a narrowly nationalistic viewpoint. The British might fairly point out that the rubber raid followed swiftly on the heels of the urgency of the United States to realize on the British war debt. It is estimated that American automobile owners will pay that debt for their friends across the sea.

So far, so good—for the British. But was it a wise play for them? What was the first reaction of America? The determination of one great tire company to establish its own rubber plantations in Liberia and the lease of 1,000,000 acres of land for that purpose. Other companies will unquestionably follow suit. The British rubber growers say that this year's restriction of output was necessary to save the industry. Perhaps so, but there is every reason to believe that it will ultimately cost them the American market, because the automobile manufacturers are not going to remain long at the mercy of foreign producers.

And yet the United States is not free from the charge of having invited exactions of this character. It requests the nations of the world to pay up some \$11,000,000,000 of war debts with all convenient dispatch. What more natural than that they should try to get the highest prices possible for the goods in which payment must be made? If they try to pay in manufactured goods they encounter the tariff, together with the certainty that it will be raised if the flood of goods endangers the prosperity of the American manufacturer. But raw materials enter free, or virtually so. What easier than to put up the price of rubber, tin or wool and thus make American consumers pay the debts due from the producing countries?

If in the endeavor to recoup the losses of the World War the nations embark upon a new economic war, the consequences are certain to be disastrous. If every state of Europe shall deal with trade and industry in a spirit of narrow nationalism, recovery will be indefinitely postponed, and, indeed, the seeds of a new war may be sown. The United States, sheltered behind its own tariff wall, is hardly in a position to counsel Europe to take a broader view of international trade.

Indeed, the only suggestion for meeting the emergency has emanated from Louis Loucheur, the eminent French industrialist. He has urged that, along with military disarmament, the world should consider economic disarmament, and to this end he has suggested the calling of an economic conference by the League of Nations. Such a conference would not only consider the unwisdom of multiplying tariff barriers but would also doubtless take up the question of using national control of raw materials as a weapon against competitors in trade. In such a conference the United States would necessarily play an important part.

Rightly considered, international trade is profitable to both parties, but the theory is very popular just now that the most prosperous state is the one which sells continually and never buys. An international economic conference might help to correct this error, and serve as a check upon economic warfare as disarmament conferences are expected to check incitements to military and naval warfare.

On the last day of December next Brig.-Gen. Smedley D. Butler of the marine corps will have completed, two years of service, under leave of absence, as head of the police department of the city of Philadelphia. President Coolidge, appealed to by Mayor Kenckle of that city and Senator Pepper of Penn-

sylvania, has announced his formal decision, reiterating that indicated a year ago and declining their request that General Butler's leave be further extended. There is but one inference to be drawn from the expressed wish that his services in behalf of law enforcement in Philadelphia be continued. This is that his efforts have been in some measure effective. But there is the equally convincing indication that there remains to be accomplished much of the same kind of work as has been undertaken.

It must be agreed that the attitude of the President is in no way intended to hinder or discourage the complete success of Mayor Kenckle's law-enforcement program. Otherwise he would not have agreed to dispense with General Butler's services in the marine corps for two years. But it is a reasonable view of the matter that the actual emergency which existed two years ago, if it was possible to meet it in the manner undertaken, should now have been met. If the method in which the federal authority has so generously co-operated is ineffective, or if the officer assigned has not succeeded in the task imposed, then other and more effective steps must be taken.

The entrenched political machinery of a great city is not easily readjusted or adapted to the enforcement of any social edict or progressive reform. If it were, the success of state and national prohibition of the liquor traffic would have been much greater than now appears. Un-

til there are overturnings by an aroused electorate, even as forceful and resourceful an individual as General Butler will find his most determined efforts frustrated. But it will be encouraging to those who are inclined to support only half-heartedly an impartial enforcement of the law to be made to realize that its fearless administration can be made effective, even in face of organized opposition by police and magistrates.

This growth of popular understanding is the forerunner of that overturning which is promised. It may be disappointing, but it is in no way discouraging, that these processes are slow in taking form. Intrenched evil, no matter what form it may assume, is not easily uprooted. There must go on, not only in Philadelphia but elsewhere, that awakening which finally will bring the realization that right and justice are armed and equipped for victory.

The Locarno pacts have certainly had an extraordinarily "good press." From every corner of the world save Russia a chorus of relief and praise has found expression that the long-drawn-out negotiations should have come to so happy and fruitful an ending.

Though here and there a note of caution makes itself heard, the overwhelming mass of opinion seems to be agreed that Mr. Chamberlain, M. Briand, and Herr Stresemann, the three protagonists of the pacts, have deserved well of their countries and of the world.

In their essence the negotiations at Locarno have achieved two purposes. In the first place they mark the definite closing of the war era. The distinction between victor and vanquished, between "good" nations and "wicked" nations, has been officially wiped out. The representatives of Germany and of her late enemies have sat round a table on equal terms, not merely to discuss the execution of a dictated treaty of peace but to lay the foundations of the post-war political structure of Europe, and they have succeeded in their task. The effect on the general diplomatic "atmosphere" must be enormous.

The warring nations have, so to speak, officially shaken hands after eleven years of fighting and quarrel, and though such shaking of hands does not mean that all difficulties have been solved it replaces an official attitude of suspicion, backed by force, by an official attitude of confidence backed by arbitration.

The second aspect of the pact negotiations is that they have created a basis for international relations in Europe unknown before the war. The new treaties provide that all disputes between the main continental powers in future shall be settled by arbitration and not by war, and the agreement to do so is guaranteed, so far as the West is concerned by Great Britain and Italy, and so far as the East is concerned by France. The new treaties really convert into a precise and definite system the more general aspirations embodied in the Covenant of the League of Nations. That is a tremendous achievement and if the hopes of the authors are realized it means the opening of an entirely new era in the history of Europe.

This second aspect of the Locarno treaties, of course, is experimental. It is by no means certain that all the details of the new procedure for arbitration, conciliation, and reference to the League, are practical. Doubtless some of the proposals will require revision in the light of experience. Many difficulties and objections will probably come to light in the next few months. None the less it is an enormously important event in the history, not only of Europe but of the world, that the leading nations of Europe should have solemnly bound themselves to adopt the expedient of arbitration as the method of settling their disputes in place of the barbarous arbitrament of war. It is much the biggest step forward taken since the armistice.

In this connection it is especially fitting that Mrs. Herbert Hoover, who is the chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Girl Scouts, has in a few words stated her sense of the forthcoming party. "It is anticipated," she has said, "that these most distinguished guests will especially appreciate the attempt, characteristic of all Girl Scout undertakings, to achieve beauty and joy by true simplicity, and without any effort to stretch the entertaining capacities of the 'Little House' to the standards of a mansion." It is a wonderful faculty to be willing to live within one's means and station. And these young future mothers of the Nation are setting a worth-while example to the world, and teaching themselves a valuable lesson in thus entertaining the President.

which were prepared for soldier settlers after the war. Among the thousands of Canadian soldiers who were assisted financially by the Dominion, a comparatively small number gave up farming after trying it for a year or so. The surrendered farms have since been occupied by settlers from Great Britain, who have been aided by the British Empire Settlement Board in migrating to Canada, and by the Land Settlement Board on the Canadian side in finding the means to begin farming.

Everything points to steady development of colonization in Canada along lines that have been demonstrated to be sound, under the present land settlement policy. Conditions seem to be favorable to an expansion of the plan, of placing British families on prepared farms. There is a big surplus of population in Great Britain looking for opportunities abroad, but without much farming experience, or without financial resources. There is a big surplus of vacant land in Canada where, with the necessary capital, and such expert agricultural guidance as the Dominion is prepared to furnish, capable workers could make homes for themselves. The movement of unemployed British workers to the unemployed Canadian lands would be mutually beneficial: both countries would gain.

A bigger investment in colonization is probable. Experience is teaching Canada that something more than immigration publicity is needed, permanently to settle the land with desirable citizens. During the first quarter of the twentieth century, millions of migrants were attracted to Canada by the prospect of free land. Many succeeded in establishing themselves, but too many moved out of the country again: they found conditions quite different from what they had been led to expect.

Canadian statesmen are inclined to recognize that many of the people who moved away, after staying in Canada for a few years, were no less capable than the people who stayed permanently. Many have done well in other countries, particularly in the United States. Hence, greater attention is being given to colonization. It should profit Canada to spare no reasonable effort to fill in the vacant expanses with British homemakers and people of undivided allegiance who have most in common with British and Canadian ideals of citizenship.

Everyone recalls the incident when four-and-twenty blackbirds are said to have been baked in a pie, and remembers that the comment of the "poet" who described the event was to the effect that it was "a dainty dish to set before a king."

But now this time-honored adventure is to be eclipsed in real life, by the efforts of the Girl Scouts in Washington, D. C., to prepare a Vermont dinner, including pumpkin pie, for the President. No Chesapeake terrapin, one is assured, is to grace the board on the occasion in question, but instead just plain, home-cooked New England victuals.

In the decision to offer such a repast to their Nation's Chief Executive and his wife, these young hostesses are displaying just that spirit of American common sense which the people of the United States like to pride themselves upon possessing, while in their acceptance of the unpretentious invitation, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge are manifesting just those qualities of everyday friendliness which is so outstanding a feature of the Nation. What these girls will offer to their guests might not constitute "a dainty dish to set before a king" but it will represent a more than dainty dish to set before the resident of the United States.

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Editorial Notes

Known to many visitors as the famous Torrey pines, the dwarfish trees located on the bluffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean about twenty miles north of San Diego, which have just been dedicated as California's birthday trees, were nevertheless as far as is known never seen by Dr. John Torrey, the well-known American botanist and chemist of some seventy or eighty years ago. They were actually discovered by Dr. C. C. Parry in 1850, the year California was admitted to the Union. He was at that time serving on the Mexican Boundary Commission, and named them in honor of Dr. Torrey, because the latter had been his teacher. More than forty years ago Dr. Parry urged that this grove be "dedicated forever to the cause of scientific instruction and recreation, where wiser generations than ours may sit beneath its ample shade and thank us for sparing these trees." And it would seem that his plea has now been answered.

Col. Vernon Willey, president of the British Federation of Industries, deserves commendation for his effort to combat the fallacy, which he has said he found strongly rooted in the United States, that Great Britain is "down and out." "This belief," he declared on returning to England from America, "is doing our interests much harm." And he added that the average American seems to believe that the old British spirit of initiative and the British capacity to battle against difficulties have been lost. Well, what if he does, provided it is not a fact. It was an eighteenth century playwright who made one of his characters say that the people of England are never so happy as when you tell them they are ruined!

Co-operation between the British Empire Settlement Board and the Dominion Land Settlement Board is one commendable first step in the colonization of Canada with more British settlers. The policy of placing British families on prepared farms in Canada is being developed cautiously. So far, the Canadian department has been satisfied to proceed slowly, with only a few hundred families in one year. Available vacant farms have been brought into use, mainly farms

British Colonization in Canada

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

It is always pleasant to come back to one's own country after being away in other lands. But every time I come back to England I am impressed by the same thing, the dominant atmosphere of class of caste. It is growing less all the time. But class barriers and divisions are still tremendously strong, and they have much more effect in making difficulties for Great Britain, both at home and abroad, than her people realize.

The transition to social equality which occurred in the United States, partly at the American Revolution and partly in the time of Andrew Jackson, and which occurred in France, partly in 1789 and partly in 1848, has never taken place to anything like the same extent in England.

An ingenious person once said of the famous battle cry of the French Revolution, "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," that each of the three words had taken root in a different country. France he said, had equality, but neither liberty nor fraternity. America had fraternity, but not freedom or equality. Britain had liberty, but neither equality nor fraternity. Whatever true there may be in the rest of the saying, it is certainly true that England has not yet got social equality. Class divisions still stalk brazen and unashamed through the land.

It is sometimes said that these conditions are the result of the enormous consumption of alcoholic drink in Great Britain. That is partly true. But the addition to alcohol is far more an effect than a cause. Drink has been taken as a refuge from the intolerable squalor and misery life in the cities, and the first step toward the elimination of the drink evil in Great Britain is to get rid of low wages and bad housing conditions.

But class has certainly much to do with the perpetuation of the degradation of the so-called "lower classes." People in the "upper classes" insensibly and almost unconsciously become separated from their poorer neighbors, become inhuman, not in their personal but in their political and economic outlook; become concerned to protect their own privileges by trying to make the rest "do their duty in that station of life in which the Almighty has been pleased to place them."

No more terrible indictment of the system was ever made than by the great Conservative statesman, Disraeli, in his famous novel, "Sylph." If the "proletariat" had had the vote all during the nineteenth century, the condition of the people would have been much better today than it is.

Fortunately they now have the vote, and social reform has taken a new lease of life. But class feeling is still strong. The "upper classes" talk about the class antagonisms of the poor. The "lower classes" talk about the class consciousness of the rich. The one section is content to "middle through," because hereditary right, rather than demonstrated ability, must be kept as the tide to control.

The other section is diverted by the class struggle from the urgent task of work and reconstruction into Utopian dreams. There is no doubt that much of the bitterness of the present-day struggle between Capital and Labor is not economic at all, but a vague striving for that personal and class equality which are the commonplaces of social existence in France and the United States.

"Class," of course, in its essence, is utterly unchristian. It is the denial of the essential equality and brotherhood of man. It is a subtle social disease, however, reinforced by ecclesiastical organization and by that oldest of fallacies that the virtues which a class enshires are in some way personal and hereditary, instead of being within the reach of all, through fellowship and education.

It is by no means the only cause of the economic troubles which beset Great Britain today. But I believe that class feeling is a much bigger ingredient in impeding her economic recovery than is generally recognized, just as color or race prejudice is an enormous factor in causing international discord.

But it is going, steadily going. And when it has gone, much of that paralyzing exclusiveness which dogs the footsteps of Britain, of that dislike of reform and progress lest it should weaken the social structure, of that instinct to keep the "lower classes" in their place, with the low wages that belong to that station, will have gone too.

And when that has happened, England will be a much happier, a much more equal, and a much more prosperous place, and the difficulties which seem to loom heavily before it today will have vanished away.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Recently there has been a renewal of political violence in various parts of Italy, notably at Florence, where the Fascists made many so-called punitive raids on Masonic lodges and on the houses of prominent Freemasons. In spite of the fact that calls to order and discipline have been repeatedly sounded, and that the Fascist ministers, on more than one occasion, have spoken against political violence and have shown that the Government deplored such acts, public opinion has not been calmed by these declarations, as brutal aggressions have not ceased.

Responsible Fascist leaders have too often used in their speeches strong language against the adversaries of the Fascist régime, describing them as traitors to the mother country. If Fascism's best orators had sometimes remembered that, as they themselves get excited and carried away in the course of their speeches, a certain number of their listeners are also excitable and are apt to translate the hyperbole of rhetoric all too literally into the violence of action, it would have done some of the unpleasant, but none the less well-founded, accusations in the foreign press, which Fascism so bitterly resents.

All violence, irrespective of the Fascist distinction between "intelligent and stupid" and "destructive and creative," is equally to be condemned. The amnesty granted on the occasion of King Victor's jubilee constituted an excellent step toward a general pacification, but a good beginning can hardly be said to have been made.

If the Fascists really wish the consolidation of the present régime, it is necessary that the Government require from all respect for the law, not excluding those among its own supporters who by their own criminal activities compromise both the Government and their party. The Government will be wanting in its duty if it does not punish all the offenders of the law, whatever their political opinions may be. The Government can not in its defense say that it is impotent to prevent and punish political violence. It has the power to do so, and the law protects it. It cannot find the guilty parties. The acts of violence complained of are often committed in broad daylight, in the presence of many witnesses and without any precautions being taken.

An attempt to excuse Fascist violence against Masonic lodges is made by saying that these clubs are nests of political parties. Even if this were true, the Government ought still to prevent and punish such invasions, because in civilized countries the Opposition also has a right of protection from the authorities. The time may, indeed, be said to have come when nothing can harm Fascism so much as its own mistakes, and many people in Italy are anxiously looking for an indication that this has been realized. The responsible men of the party to a sufficient degree to respond in the immediate end of the greatest mistake of which the régime is guilty.

The Italian Government has definitely approved the plan, submitted by the local superintendent of museums and art treasures, for presenting the tomb of Napoleon in the principal piazza of Valletta, the capital of the small island. Signor Sciorino has now completed the sketch models of the monument, composed of three life-size figures—a Warrior, having a shield with the coat of arms of Malta, Victory, and Civilization. The monument will probably be unveiled on Sept. 8, 1926, on the occasion of the celebration of the national festival of Malta, commemorating the great victory over the Turks.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcome, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Any such letters are destroyed unread.

Diversification Puts South on Business Basis

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the Monitor, a first page article, under the caption "Diversification Puts South on Business Basis," represented, in my opinion, one of the best, as well as one of the most accurate testimonies of the real south today. I was, however, very sorry to read on page 2 of the second section in the same issue, the following: "But who is doing this work—men who have gone down and discovered the south's natural advantages?"

Who went "down"? What did they discover when they went down? What caused the southerner to adopt the raising of cotton exclusively? When did those wonderful men go "down" at the close of the war, and the only reason they did not go back north was scrupulous mercy—not that their unscrupulous acts did not warrant it.

The original cause for the one crop (cotton) in the south was that the farmer could not get credit from the banks unless he agreed to confine his sole crop to raising cotton. Indeed, it was not until 1920 that the banks played a hand to reverse what they had established in the sixties.

G. W. K.

St. Louis, Mo.

Respecting the Right of Minorities

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have read with much appreciation your recent editorial, "Respecting the Rights of Minorities." May I expand somewhat the brief statement with which the editorial concludes: "Of the conduct of the (Rumanian) Administration in Transylvania the Hungarian Unitarians are complaining bitterly."

Allow me to make the comment that not the Unitarians alone are complaining. Our friends the Roman Catholics in Transylvania, the Jews and the Baptists are complaining equally. All the minorities in Rumania are watching the steady confiscation of their educational property and the closing of their schools. Abundant evidence of this is easily available.

LOUIS C. CORNISH.

Chairman of the Anglo-American Church Commission